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AS WE SEE

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

It is not easy to predict whether the election of Leon Trotsky to the presidency of the federal congress of the Soviet republic will have an adverse effect on the sale of Max Eastman's book: Since Lenin Died, but it was rather inconsiderate of Comrade Trotsky to leave Max minus a martyr, at such an auspicious moment. Max should present a nice picture of a man left holding the bag when Trotsky's telegram affirming his loyalty to the Communist Party of Russia and pledging his support to its leadership was made public in London.

Employers and representatives of labor met together recently in New York under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. The object of the conference was to discuss the question of waste in industry. William Green was there and the Seattle Union Record gleefully over the fact that Green sat "with cabinet officials and representatives of great employing interests." The conference agreed that lots of energy is wasted in industry as it is now run. So do we. But we assert that the workers have no interest in solving the problem of industrial efficiency so long as the capitalists get the benefit of any service that is made thereby.

WHAT the workers should worry about under capitalism is getting as much of the product of their toil from the capitalists as is possible and preparing the way for the taking over of industry and getting all the fruits of industry minus that portion necessary to run the government and reproduce machinery, or in other words, minus the overhead that the capitalist now pays out of his share of the dollar produced by labor. This share according to a United States government report is approximately 83 cents.

WILLIAM GREEN would be spending the time for which the organized workers of the United States are paying him for, if he devoted it to organizing the workers instead of confabing with the employers as to the best method of getting more work out of the hide of the membership of the American Federation of Labor. When the workers get together with the boss to check waste, produce more and increase the efficiency of a particular industry, what happens is that the boss finds he can get along with less help and the army of the unemployed gets new recruits.

THE workers of Soviet Russia are interested in the elimination of waste and properly so. Nationalized industry in Russia is owned by the workers thru their government, which they control and run. As production increases so does the compensation of the workers. A slacker in Russia today is an object of scorn, the same scorn that should be heaped on the worker in a capitalist country who acts as a packman to the rest of his fellow workers in order to make per capita production jump and make more profits for the boss. The Russian (Continued on page 6.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF U. S. FALLS OFF IN BOTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, May 13.—American imports and exports declined in April, the department of commerce announced today. Imports in April were \$349,000,000 as against \$385,490,733 in March. Exports in April were \$400,000,000 as compared with \$453,434,288 in March.

CLEVELAND WORKERS DEFY POLICE INTERFERENCE AT MAY 17 MEETING; TO DENOUNCE CAPITALIST TERROR

(Special to The Daily Worker.) CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 14.—Jas. P. Cannon, of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party, who has just returned from Soviet Russia, will be the chief speaker at an international labor defense mass meeting here on Sunday, May 17, at 7:30 p. m., in the Labor Temple, 2636 Euclid Ave. Tadeusz Radwanski, whose two meetings here April 17 and 18, in the interests of the victims of the Polish white terror, were interfered with by (Continued on page 4.)

TOP IS ISSUE IN NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE

Canadian Communists for Mass Pickets

TORONTO, Ontario, Canada, May 14.—The Communist Party of Canada has issued the following appeal to the striking Nova Scotia coal miners to picket the mines more energetically and make the strike 100 per cent effective. The statement says:— "It is becoming a tragic thing for the class conscious to watch the way matters are going in Nova Scotia. It makes one's heart bleed to realize how conscious the capitalist elements are of what they are doing to break the strike, how cunningly they are exploiting it for their own ends—and then to have to watch McLeod trailing around in the wake of these treacherous elements while they are laughing at him up their sleeves.

Union Officials Allow Scabs "For nine weeks there is supposed to have been a one hundred per cent strike in Nova Scotia. The convention of the miners had decided on a one hundred per cent strike. A hundred per cent strike means that every piece of labor is withdrawn. It means that the maintenance men are withdrawn and the corporation property can go where the corporation consents the men in a strike—to hell! "No wonder when the labor betrayer Lewis appeared on the scene he asked McLeod what this one hundred per cent strike was, anyway. The union maintenance men have been withdrawn but the McLeod executive has peacefully allowed the corporation to maintain its own staffs and the maintenance men of the union (Continued on page 5.)

CARPENTERS NOT UNIONIZED ON MARKET PROJECT

CHICAGO, May 14.—(FP)—Victory is announced by the Chicago building trades council in its fight to unionize the big McLeenan Construction Co. job on the new commission market at 14th and Racine Ave. The victory is complete so far as unions affiliated with the council are concerned, but the carpenters, who still remain outside the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor, do not come within the view of the local council.

Cement mixers and building laborers, hitherto non-union, will now affiliate with the local carriers and building laborers' district council if they want to keep their jobs. Union ironworkers, bricklayers, plasterers, tile setters, electrical workers and plumbers, about 2,000 in all, walked out two weeks ago at the call of the building trades council.

"The strike has been settled with the unionizing of the men that come under our jurisdiction," says Secretary J. J. Conroy.

Gary Plumbers Tie Up Building. GARY, Ind., May 14.—A general tie-up in all building activities here, amounting to millions of dollars, is threatened, beginning Monday, May 18, as a result of the strike of the plumbers here. The plumbers demand a one dollar per day increase over their old wage scale of \$12.00 per day.

SIDETRACKS MINERS' FIGHT ON INJUNCTION TO HEAR LIQUOR CASES

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

WHEELING, W. Va., May 14.—After hearing opening statements of counsel for officers and members of the United Mine Workers of America today, contending service was illegal on defendants in application of the West Virginia-Pittsburgh Coal company for a new strike injunction of a drastic nature, Judge Baker continued proceedings until afternoon. The continuation was the result of desire of the court to proceed with pending liquor conspiracy cases.

The miners' attack on service in the application for the new injunction is that it was illegal, because they were in court answering to bond upon another contempt proceedings, still pending.

ZANKOV MURDER JUNTA PREPARES PUBLIC HANGING

Building Scaffold in the Public Square

(Special to The Daily Worker.) VIENNA, May 14.—The Zankov hangmen are literally living up to the title bestowed on them by the outraged workers and peasants of Bulgaria and by the class conscious workers of the world. A public scaffold is being erected in the streets of Sofia so that the populace can be impressed by the spectacle of seeing three men dangle from a rope for alleged complicity in the bomb explosion.

No effort was made by the court or the prosecution to prove the condemned men guilty. Victims were wanted and those three served the purpose. One of the three sentenced to death is a priest, but the bourgeois press which went into hysterics over the execution of the Polish spy Butch-erby, by the Soviet government, has no word of condemnation for the judicial murder of Peter Zankov, the Bulgarian priest whose opposition to the hangman, Zankov brought him to the gallows.

New School Board Trustees Approved by City Council

The city council approved Mayor Dever's six appointments to the school board which now makes the board of education complete. The new members are Edward B. Elliott, electrical engineer and former city electrician, to fill the vacancy of the president of the board; John A. English, organizer of the Typographical Union and endorsed by the Chicago Federation of Labor; Theophilus Schmidt, a druggist living at 10856 Wabash Ave.; Charles T. Byrne, retired capitalist and former automobile manufacturer; Dr. Victor R. Schiller, a dentist living at 1725 So. Ashland Ave., and James Mullenbach, a present member of the board.

Following their confirmation they were rushed to the board rooms where the old board was meeting and of ficially took their seats. After electing Julius F. Smetanska vice-president for an unexpired term, the new board adjourned until Friday. Council jurisdiction of the school board was recommended by Alderman Jacob N. Arbey, who believes the city council should have power over school trustees. The matter was referred to the schools committee.

"Teachers' Meeting Saturday. The Chicago Teachers' Federation will hold its regular meeting on Saturday, May 16, at 10:30 a. m. There will be reports on the salary situation and on the meeting of the schools committee of city council for consideration of the board of education appointments. The meeting will be held in Corinthian Hall, 17th floor, Capitol Building.

Cal Passes Buck To Governors. WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—President Coolidge will urge the governors of the states to go on record for the military "defense day" program, it is learned here.

COURT MARTIAL OF BULGARIAN TERROR A FARCE

Fascist Murder of Workers Legalized

VIENNA, May 14.—(I. R. A.)—Members of the Communist Party of Bulgaria and agrarian revolutionaries in exile here say that the court martial in Sofia that sentenced eight to death for the explosion of a bomb in Sveti Kral cathedral during funeral services for General Gheorghiev that resulted in the death of 200, is simply a continuation of the effect of the Zankov regime to save its face before the world.

The complete absence of the disaster can be laid to the door of the merciless terrorism that has reigned Bulgaria since the military coup of the "Kubret," a secret military organization that established the Zankov government in power and that today actually rules the country.

They are unanimous in their expressions that the Communist Party of Bulgaria did not cause and could have gained nothing by causing the explosion. There is nothing strange they say, in incidents of that kind, and (Continued on page 2.)

FOREIGN OFFICE DIPLOMATIC LEAK SHOCKS BRITAIN

Disclosure Leaves John Bull Naked

LONDON, May 13.—The publication by the New York World of a secret memorandum issued by the British foreign office, has caused one of the biggest sensations in years. The document was written some time ago and was never intended for publication. Much speculation is indulged in as to where the leakage occurred. The suggestion that the British government favors a future revision of the Versailles treaty is not comforting to France. Neither is the hint that the Polish frontier would be modified in the interest of Germany conducive to equanimity in Warsaw.

At first the British capitalist press tried to cast doubt on the authenticity of the document. But it is now accepted by all papers as genuine. Nobody would be surprised to see Austen Chamberlain, foreign secretary, lose his official head over the scandal caused by the disclosure of the private views of the Tory government.

Britain Against Arms Meet. LONDON, May 14.—A call for a disarmament conference cannot be expected from Great Britain, said Premier Stanley Baldwin in the house of commons today.

Answering a labor member's question, he said: "The question of disarmament is now under consideration by the league of nations. I do not think it advantageous for Britain to take the initiative of summoning a disarmament conference now."

CAPITALISM'S NORMALCY IS THING OF THE PAST, AMBASSADOR HOUGHTON!

LONDON, May 14.—Ambassador Houghton, newly appointed to the court of St. James, expressed the opinion that a new era of prosperity was due when normal conditions are resumed. The trouble with this prediction is, say some plain-speaking politicians, who will not speak for publication, that normal conditions for capitalism nowadays would be considered very abnormal in pre-war days.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MINERS CONTINUED BY INDIANA JUDGE

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—The temporary injunction recently granted on complaint of William H. Howe, Chicago coal agent, restraining international and local officers of the United Mine Workers of America and the East Side Coal company of Elkhart, Ind., from "interfering with the cooperative mining projects" in Knox County, continued in effect today.

Following a hearing yesterday on the operations of the Tecumseh mine near Elkhart in connection with Howe's petition for a permanent injunction, Judge Robert C. Baltzell in federal court ordered the temporary injunction continued in effect until next Tuesday morning.

FAULTY SWITCH CAUSED WRECK THAT KILLED 3

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 14.—Three men were killed and five injured, when the east bound Pennsylvania passenger train No. 6, a double header, was derailed at Dupont, Illinois, 35 miles west of here today.

The dead are Engineer George Munch, Engineer Daniel Walsh, Fireman Edward Zimmerman.

Three mail clerks, an express messenger and E. W. Harper, second fireman were injured. No passengers were reported injured.

Both engines left the rails and turned over, followed by three mail and baggage cars. Cause of the derailment had not been officially determined, executives of the Pennsylvania lines announced.

Members of the train crew expressed belief that a broken rail had caused the accident. All the dead lived in Terre Haute. Harper, the most seriously injured of the five members of the crew to escape death, was removed to a hospital in Effingham, Ill., badly scalped. He was expected to recover.

Usual Whitewash Ordered. PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 14.—A faulty switch caused the wreck of the Pennsylvania passenger train No. 6, in eastern Illinois today, according to advisers at the offices of the Pennsylvania railroad here.

An investigation of the wreck has been ordered, it was stated.

Kansas Ex-Governor Fights to Keep Out Pardon Sale Facts

TOPEKA, Kans., May 14.—The trial of former Governor Jonathan M. Davis, charged with conspiracy and soliciting a bribe, entered its fourth session today with indications that it will continue far into next week.

The former governor is on trial for the alleged solicitation of a bribe from A. L. Oswald, of Hutchinson, Kansas. Son Caught With Goods.

The state's attorneys so far have confined their efforts to trying to present testimony bearing on Davis' actions in the Fred Pollman case, in which it is charged that Russell Davis, his son, was caught delivering a pardon to Pollman in exchange for \$1,250.

Fred Pollman, former banker of Lacygne, who was sent to the penitentiary for forgery and later granted an absolute pardon by Governor Davis, was recalled to the stand when court opened.

In reply to questions, Pollman said he went to a Kansas city newspaper with the plan to expose Davis "because there was so much grafting among public officials."

He testified he did not receive money from the paper for working up the expose.

Two Mexican Strikers Killed. MEXICO CITY, May 14.—Two strikers employed by the Huasteca Petroleum company works at Tampico were killed in a clash with officials, it was reported.

BRITISH ADMIRAL HINTS FUTURE WAR WITH AMERICA AS ENGLISH BUSINESS LOSES IN TRADE WAR

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

LONDON, May 14.—That the increasing commercial rivalry between England and the United States, despite certain joint interests against Japan and France, is bringing the danger of war between the two great imperialist nations, is seen in the recent developments of trade and diplomacy. The threat to Britain of America's grand fleet maneuvers in the Pacific has cropped up in the house of commons.

Rear Admiral Beamish asked "the particulars" of the cruise of the American war fleet and whether, "in view of our imperial interests in the Pacific" arrangements would be made for a similar cruise of the British grand fleet.

Got Instructions. Unquestionably, this question was not a spontaneous observation by Beamish. Rear admirals do not ask questions of such diplomatic significance without purpose, provocation, or even instruction. There is little doubt that Rear Admiral Beamish was closely informed of all "the particulars" before he asked for them.

The First Lord of the Admiralty Bridgeman responded by saying that the American fleet was, of course, merely "engaged in practice maneuvers," and that since a special British squadron had made a cruise in Pacific waters last September no new movements of British warships are now proposed.

This incident is a polite notice served on American imperialism that the British empire has its own interests in the Pacific which it will guard against trespass by America by diplomacy if possible and by war if necessary. It is a softly-worded notice that Britain is watching the United States and a warning of "Hands Off the Empire!"

It is sufficiently annoying to Britain's interests that the American fleet has chosen to visit Australian waters, and to demonstrate to that dominion (which is not altogether pleased with the parent government in London) that the United States, too, has warships as powerful as those which have ruled the waves for Britain's farflung empire.

It is also to be remembered that Australia is a large and rich territory, and a prize for the contending imperialist groups of the world.

British Trade Losing. Another source of irritation is the state of British trade, which shows a continuous dependency on American imports. The month of April statement of the British board of trade (Continued on page 2.)

French Negotiate Debt Tangle with the U. S. Government

PARIS, May 14.—The sudden popularity of Joseph Caillaux, French finance minister, in the American capitalist press, is attributed to his decision to make immediate steps looking towards the solution of the debt tangle with the United States.

Negotiations are scheduled to start within fifteen days. Briand and Caillaux are of one mind on this question. Caillaux's repudiation of the capital levy made a great hit with Wall Street, which is now satisfied that Caillaux is a constructive statesman and a wholesome patriot.

Washington is known to be gratified with the new developments in the financial relations between the United States and France. British diplomats are not so satisfied, looking on this move by Caillaux as part of his anti-British policy.

FORCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST GOVERNMENT APPROVED BY SILK STOCKING SEDITIONISTS' MEET

WASHINGTON, May 14.—At a moment when organized and heavily financed rum-runners are killing, maiming, kidnapping and bribing federal enforcement officers, and a modified type of naval warfare is being fought against them at heavy expense to the nation, Washington "high society" has held an anti-government meeting, in which clubmen, wives of military and naval men and parents of young diplomats were conspicuous.

"Two hundred society men and women of Washington," says Hearst's Herald, "voiced disapproval of the Volstead act at a meeting of the National (Continued on page 2.)

UNEMPLOYMENT LEAPS UPWARD FIGURES SHOW

40,000 Lost Jobs in New York and Illinois

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

Fourteen thousand workers were added to the ranks of the unemployed workers in Illinois alone during April, the report just issued by the Illinois department of labor declares, and twenty-five thousand were thrown out of work in New York state. Industry took a decided slump, according to the report, reaching the lowest level since April 1922.

The report declares: "The middle of spring finds business on the down-grade in Illinois. Without sufficient orders to justify them in maintaining their working forces intact, Illinois employers continued to lay off help during April so that by the middle of the month there were fewer people in gainful employment in the factories of the state than at any time during the current year.

Ten Per Cent Below 1924. "1,188 manufacturers, who normally employ 40 per cent of the factory workers of the state, had on the payroll of the middle of April, 230,278 workers which was a drop of 1 per cent in the number the identical employers had for the same week in March.

"This decline, following one of like extent during March, depreciated employment by 2.1 per cent from the level of February. About 14,000 workers have been added to the ranks of the unemployed as a result. The state of industry at this time, while slightly above that of April, 1922, is about 10 per cent below that of a year ago, (Continued on page 2.)

COPPER TRUST DEVOURS ANOTHER WORKER WHEN HUGE ROCKPILE FALLS

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BUTTE, Mont., May 14.—Desperate efforts continued today by a crew of workers to rescue Gus Bolden, a widower with three small children, from the West Colusa mine of the Anaconda Copper company where he has been entombed for more than sixty hours.

Bolden was caught by a fall of rock in the mine Monday afternoon. Rescue workers had found no trace of him this morning and it was feared he may have been instantly killed by the huge rockpile.

THE PLACE:
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
67th St. and Third Ave.,
NEW YORK CITY

Moissaye J. Olgin
of the Workers Party of America

DEBATE

Prof. William Guthrie
of the City College of New York

SUBJECT: "Resolved, That the Russian Soviet System Is Superior to Parliamentary Democracy."

AUSPICES: WORKERS' SCHOOL AND TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE.

THE TIME:
SUNDAY, MAY 17
2 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

CARPENTERS OUT TO PUT TACK ON JENSEN'S CHAIR

Progressives Declare Election Policy

Union carpenters in Chicago are agog over the coming elections for district council officers. Harry Jensen and his reactionary gang are making the rounds, slapping backs and shaking hands, hoping to win the votes of the sentimental by this policy. It might work well with morons but carpenters have hard heads. The fact that they drive nails for a living may have some effect on the quality of their cranial encasement.

The progressive carpenters are out for Harry Jensen's scalp, not because he is or is not Harry Jensen, but because of his reactionary policy which has proven inimical to the interests of the members of the carpenters' union here in Chicago. This is what the rank and file of the carpenters say.

The progressives are organizing their forces for the election campaign. Unlike the reactionaries, they have a program as can be seen from the following election dodger:

Carpenters, Attention!
Brother Carpenters:
Election time is coming again for district council officers and it is very important to every real union man that those whom we elect to office declare themselves, so we know what they stand for.

In our opinion no man running without a program should be considered by the voters in this election and we submit the following program as a basis for the nominations and for the unification of all progressive forces against the present administration:

1. No renewal of the present agreement, nor a similar one.
2. No agreements to be entered into that compel carpenters to work with non-union men in other trades.
3. All agreements to be ratified by the rank and file.
4. A uniform wage and working agreement with all other building trades. All to expire at the same time.
5. To work for the organization of all mills. Only union material to be used on union jobs.
6. A five-day, forty-four week.
7. We pledge ourselves to stringent economy of administration, expenses, elimination of unnecessary attorney's fees.
8. Right of minority opinion to freedom of expression within the union.
9. We will vigorously oppose illegal suspensions and expulsions or the use of police against union men.

In addition to the above program, we endorse:

1. The amalgamation of the building trades upon a departmental basis, along the lines laid down by the 1913 convention of the building trades department. This will abolish the ruinous jurisdictional disputes, as well as centralize the activity and unify the forces of all building trades workers.
2. A labor party of, for and by the workers.

The Progressive Caucus.
Meets every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock—progressive carpenters invited.—Room 6, third floor, Douglas Park auditorium, corner Kedzie and Ogden Aves.

German Rail Workers Must Be Dropped to Make Dawes Plan Pay

BERLIN, May 14.—The German railroads are obliged under the Dawes plan to bear a large part of the burden of the Versailles treaty, declared Karl Steller, director general of railroads, during an interview with von Hindenburg, newly installed president of the reich.

Before the railways can pay their share of the Dawes reparations Steller said, 30,000 more employees must be discharged. This does not sound pleasant to the ears of the social-democratic workers, who have been led to believe that they could gain control of industry gradually without having to establish a dictatorship as in Russia. They are now being disillusioned.

The national federation of German officers in convention here attacked the Dawes plan as injurious to German interests.

Court Martial of Bulgarian Terror a Farce

(Continued from page 1)
It is even surprising that more such catastrophes do not occur considering that more than 20,000 Bulgarian people have paid with their lives for the bloody Zankov dictatorship that has ruled since June, 1923.

Speaking of the wallings of the press since the catastrophe, one of the emigres said, "These bearers of culture of the bourgeoisie did not weep but triumphed when, in June, 1923, over a thousand peasants were slaughtered and when in September, the same year, over 10,000 workers, peasants and intellectuals were done to death in the most brutal manner. It was in the same cathedral that there was then celebrated the victory of 'law and order.'"

The two hundred dead, as the re-

UNEMPLOYMENT LEAPS UPWARDS

(Continued from page 1).

and 15 per cent below the April, 1923, level.

"Declining industry is shown to be a general condition by other reports. A preliminary statement to the press on May 9 by the New York department of labor was that between 20,000 and 25,000 were thrown out of work in April in that state.

"The distribution of the lay-offs among the industries did not differ widely from that of the preceding month, but there was a continuation of the trend begun earlier. Small declines were quite frequent in the metal industries, thus the change for the month in the payrolls of the twelve industries making up the metal group was less than 1 per cent from the March figure. Included in this class were the steel mills. Some of the larger ones continue to cut off a few workers each week, a practice that has been followed for two months.

"Machinery firms also laid off small percentages of their forces, but in electrical apparatus, there was a sizable reduction in working forces that, taken with earlier cuts leaves employment at a rather low point. Agricultural implement firms, in some instances, were laying off help, depreciating the volume of employment in that industry by 2.9 per cent.

"The meat packing firms followed reductions in employment in March, with a cut that gave unemployment to 5.7 per cent of the persons who were at work in March. At some of the most important plants in this industry, there are now fewer workers than at any time since the war.

"Operations are also very light in the flour mills. Some of them have closed down entirely, and as reported by 21 mills, there were 7.4 per cent fewer workers employed in April than in March. Candy factories laid off nearly

10 per cent of their workers, and tobacco concerns reported that they had reduced their working forces by a like percentage.

"Job printers have given out about the steadiest employment of any employers in the state, but they were obliged to reduce employment substantially during April. They discharged 15.7 per cent of their women workers, and 5 per cent of their male workers during April. Rarely have there been changes so precipitate in this industry.

"Tanneries, which have been expanding for about six months, show in their reports lessening activity in April. For the ten reporting employers the decline in employment during the month was calculated to be 3 per cent. Shoe factories generally had a few more employees in April than in March, however. The chemical industries show a mixed trend. While the oil refineries were adding to their forces, the paint factories and dye concerns were laying off workers. Industrial chemical firms had about 2.3 per cent more workers in April than in March.

Clothing Industry Slumps.
"An analysis of the reports for the apparel industries shows a decided downward trend. The declines were, of course, partly seasonal. Men's clothing factories laid off 11.1 per cent of their employees, and millinery concerns a like amount. Changes elsewhere were of less extent. In the knit goods factories, where women are chiefly employed, employment was sustained in April at the March level.

"The most favorable factor in the present industrial situation is the state of the building industry. "This industry, at the present time, is far below a boom period. Operations of the factories in Illinois are 15 per cent or more below full operations in the utilization of man power and the labor market is glutted with an over-supply of men and women eager to find jobs."

WHEAT GAMBLERS STOLE MILLIONS, SAY SENATORS

Coolidge 'Probe' Cannot Repair the Damage

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Outlawing of all trading in grain futures was the demand today of the congressional farm bloc as the department of agriculture continued its investigation of the recent sensational "raid" of the Chicago wheat market.

Farm bloc members heartily endorsed this move, but insisted that the administration "formulate legislation" prohibiting all action being taken in the next session of congress. Western senators declared the last "clean up" had created an "unendurable situation." Profits on future trading in grains, they charged, amounted to a robbery of the consuming public.

"To gamble in the price of food is worse than robbery," said Senator Norris.

"Thousands of people starve, because of the high price of food, while a handful of men acquire their ill-gotten gains. Congress has tried to prevent this gambling, government officials have condemned it and the people protest against it. It is time for the administration to act.

"This gambling is done by millionaire middlemen. Every dollar they make comes either from the consumer or the farmer and usually from both. I am ready to act with the department of agriculture at any time in enacting a law to prohibit all gambling in foodstuffs."

Norris said he thought the government might be able to punish grain gamblers under the present law, but added, "The damage is already done."

Ford Subcontractors Speedup So Fiercely Men Can't Stand Pace

RACINE, Wis.—(FP)—Henry Ford is contracting out large quantities of tool and die work at prices that sweat skilled tool and die makers. The Webster Electric Co. have been unable to keep a Racine man for over a year.

Court Martial of Bulgarian Terror a Farce

(Continued from page 1)
result of the cathedral explosion, do not even number one per cent of the workers and peasants who have been murdered during the 22 months existence of the Zankov government. The white terror in Bulgaria continues unabated. It is meeting with the most emphatic disapproval of the whole population. The situation is being complicated by fresh waves of higher prices that periodically set in. The cost of living is enormous, the highest it has ever been.

All workers' newspapers in Bulgaria have been suppressed. Meetings of any kind, whether political or trade union, are prohibited. Police massacres continue and have been legalized by the extension of the law for the protection of the state and also as to the police.

Forest Fire Rages Thru Big Part of Northern Ontario

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

FORT WILLIAM, Ont., Can., May 14.—The entire Thunder Bay district of northern Ontario today was at the mercy of flames sweeping from four different fronts thru the virgin forests, under-dry from weeks of drought.

One aged farmer, trapped by the onrushing flames, is known to have perished.

Scores of settlers have been driven from their homes, and numerous towns, in the path of the conflagrations, are threatened.

The fire has been raging for more than 24 hours.

An estimate of the damage at this time, forest rangers said, was impossible.

City Attorney Quits When Charged with Robbing Drug Store

ALTON, Ill., May 14.—Indicted for the alleged theft of \$600 in cash and a quantity of whisky from an Alton drug store, City Attorney Charles Halsey resigned today. Halsey was arrested with three companions including Joseph Clark, 24, clerk at the store, who police say, confessed arranging the robbery.

Halsey and Clark with Walter Malcom and Earl Miller waived preliminary hearing and were released on bond of \$1,000 each.

Halsey is a graduate of Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Kentucky, and, according to Clark, who left the door and safe unlocked, the money and whiskey was needed for a "party" to be held at Paris, Illinois.

Russian-Ukrainian Dramatic Club Gives Concert and Ball

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—A concert and ball beginning on Sunday, May 17, at 2:30 p. m. and lasting until midnight will be given by the Russian-Ukrainian Dramatic club at the Freie Gemeinde Hall, 8th and Walnut streets, Milwaukee.

The concert will contain numbers by the Russian-Ukrainian chorus consisting of 30 people and by the Freilicht Singing Society. There will also be a one-act play entitled "The Living Dead." After the concert there will be dancing until midnight. Music for dancing will be supplied by the Manhattan Orpheus Snappy Five. Admission 50 cents.

St. Louis Teamsters Face Strike on Wage Cut and Longer Day

ST. LOUIS.—(FP)—St. Louis will witness a strike of 1900 union transfer teamsters June 17 if the employers persist in their attempt to cut wages. The union asks for \$40 a week and the 8-hour day. The men now work 9 1/2 hours and receive \$34.40 a week. The employers counter with a 10 1/2-hour day and \$30 a week. This craft is nearly 100 per cent unionized. Its last strike was in 1920 and was marked by much strike-breaker-violence and police brutality.

NATIONS DISCUSS MURDER TOOLS IN NEXT SLAUGHTER

Hungarian and Bulgar Envoys Make Trouble

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, May 14.—The comedy facetiously called the "arms parley" is still drawing full houses here, with the probability that it will run for several weeks more.

The government representatives present discussed whether armored trains should be permitted in the next war. Nations not possessing facilities for manufacturing such instruments of death, protested violently against their use on the ground that it was not sportsmanlike for soldiers to hide behind traveling fortresses and belch a deadly fire on their comparatively unprotected foes.

Hitting Under Belt.
The iron, coal and steel nations laughed this argument to scorn, saying that the Marquis of Queensbury rules did not prevail in war. Nations that were not able to put in a decent supply of fighting tools should stay home and fight with their wives.

The conference decided that armored trains should not come within the scope of the proposed supervision of the traffic in lethal weapons. This puts the armored train in the same category with warship, fire crackers, submarines, red fire (the kind used by politicians around election time) airplanes, toy balloons, airships and kites. It's going to be a nice little war!

Would Silt Throat.
Hungary objected to the use of flame throwers in the next war but the delegates got sore over this continued petty interruption from small nations that should know how to keep their mouths shut. "What kind of a war do you want?" asked one of the British representatives of Hungary's envoy. The Hungarian replied that he had no objection to the use of flame throwers on principle. He would silt a windpipe with as little reluctance as many in the assembly but he did not want Hungary to be put in an advantageous position. He reminded the delegates that the Trianon treaty forbade Hungary to use flame throwers. It was a reflection on the dignity of his country he declared angrily.

An Assassin Appears.
A representative of the Zankov regime of Bulgaria was heard to mutter: "What do they want flame throwers for when daggers and poison can be secured and used so the quiet without making any disturbing noise?" When the Bulgarian fascist was recognized the other delegates speedily left the hall and returned with their armor.

Outside of those little incidents everything is running smoothly and the casualties are extremely low. The conference will be about as fruitful as the opium talk fest. Just about.

FRANCE TANGLES WITH SPAIN IN ROBBING MOORS

Imperialists' Treaty Divided Moors' Land

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MADRID, Spain, May 13.—Adbel-Krim's attack on the border tribes in the French Moorish protectorate is engaging the attention of students of the Moroccan question because of the effect it may have upon the international outlook in northern Africa.

The day of reckoning is approaching for the withdrawal of the Spanish troops last fall, Spain contends that there is nothing in her treaty engagements that obliges her to occupy her protectorate (northern) zone in Morocco within any given time.

Treaty Clauses Vague.
The French republic, which is obliged to support the sultan of Morocco, is now, to all intents and purposes, at war with El Krim and French lives and treasure are being expended in defense of a frontier that has never been delimited and which is marked differently on the French and Spanish maps.

Therefore, one of the consequences of the fighting now going on may well be a frontier dispute as to the interpretation of the somewhat vague articles of the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1912, which attempted to describe a land nobody had visited. The committee of delimitation has not yet visited the long line between the Muluys and Luccus rivers.

Foreign Exchange.
NEW YORK, May 14.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85 1/4; cable 4.85 1/4. France, franc, demand 5.21 1/4; cable 5.21 1/4. Belgium, franc, demand 5.05 1/4; cable 5.06. Italy, lira, demand 4.10 1/4; cable 4.10 1/4. Sweden, krona, demand 26.72; cable 26.75. Norway, krona, demand 16.87; cable 16.89. Denmark, krona, demand 18.85; cable 18.87. Germany, mark, unquoted. Shanghai, tael, demand 74.62 1/2; cable 75.13 1/2.

Chicago in Burlesque Attempt to Give Fake Dignity to its Courts

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

TODAY, Chicago gets ready to present to the world another sensational murder trial. But there is a little curtain raiser already on in which Chicago, one of the most repulsive social cancers under American capitalism, seeks to uphold before all the "dignity" of its courts. It is seeking to do this thru the sleight of hand performance that is to abolish the use of telegraphs, telephones, radio instruments and even typewriters from the court room where William D. Shepherd is to go on trial for the alleged poisoning of his millionaire ward, William Nelson McClintock.

This is the result of a little wave of righteousness that has swept the Chicago Bar Association. It is in harmony with the same fraudulent "dignity drive" that put black gowns on the backs of the judges, altho it failed to put black hoods over their heads, so that they might really parade more effectively in their true role of oppressors and hangers-on of the working class.

In other countries the judges also wear wigs. Perhaps that custom will also be introduced here. A little more awe and dignity might be obtained by star chamber sessions of the court, with the prisoner shackled and manacled, after the fashion of the trial of the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, in Massachusetts.

But the presence of typewriters, telegraphs, telephones, cameras and radio instruments in a court room, or their ousting by black-gowned judicial lackeys, does not alter in the least the class nature of the courts. They remain, in either case, an instrument of oppression in the hands of the capitalist class.

All the means of publicity were allowed in the court-room during the Loeb-Leopold trial, and the arch-oppressor of labor, State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, was given every opportunity to appear fittingly in the public eye. In the Shepherd case Crowe's sun is somewhat eclipsed by the activities of Municipal Judge Olson, who parades as one of the prosecutors. It may be that Crowe, not seeing the light of publicity turned his way, has decided to partially obliterate it, so that it will not shine too brightly upon his rival. And this is what the kept press calls a polishing up of the tarnished dignity of the capitalist courts.

All capitalist courts look alike to the workers. The super-dignity of the wartime inquisition of Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who sent many workers to prison, is not different from the oppressive legal atmosphere of the courtroom of a Judge Wilkerson, who issued the injunctions against the striking shopmen in the postwar period. Judge Landis wore no gown as he dealt out capitalist justice to the Industrial Workers of the World and other prisoners, but he was just as bitter a foe of labor as Judge Jeffreys who sought to crush the first budding efforts toward the organization of labor in Great Britain.

Behind the courts stands the capitalist class upholding its social order. The anti-labor judicial system can no more be bent on the side of labor than the social system that spawned it. The change comes when labor tears up this social order, that is its enemy, by the roots, and clears the way for the Communist society that provides no place for class courts, because under Communism all classes will disappear in the first fraternal brotherhood of all mankind.

British Admiral Hints Future War

(Continued from page 1.)

showed British imports were £110,350,000 against British exports of £60,870,000. This is a markedly unfavorable balance of trade, and as a large part of the imports are American cotton and wheat, American claims upon England are shown to be steadily mounting. Last year the same month showed £86,165,000 imports and £62,866,000 exports. Thus the unfavorable trade balance has grown 100 per cent in the last year, and there is no sign of it being checked.

U. S. Filivers Winning.
English manufacturers are just now alarmed at the trade war of American automobile companies who have simply grabbed the domestic British market from under their very noses.

American-made autos are arriving in Great Britain at the rate of one thousand a day. While some of this commercial invasion may be stopped by the restoration of the McKenna tariff of 33 per cent on such imports, there are so many American autos coming in now as to cause it to be a subject of discussion in the imperial cabinet.

There is a glut of American autos at Southampton, Liverpool, London and Plymouth. Cars are being stored in all available sheds and there are acres spread over suburban fields awaiting storage. At least a supply is in sight to last two or three years.

The Usual Piffle.
The usual declarations of amity and concord which are made when imperial rivalry develops, is being omitted by various spokesmen. H. Wickham Steed, former editor of the London Times, speaking at a luncheon yesterday, declared the need of a "better understanding" between England and America.

However Steed upbraided British diplomacy for not seeking alliance with France against "America's defection" from the league of nations and he closed by saying:

"Unless the people of the United States were convinced Britain was guided in her foreign policy by ideals of peace, a new world war would come, more terrible than the last, from the horrors of which no part of Europe would be exempt."

British Experts' Gloomy View.

LONDON, May 14.—A gloomy view of Britain's trade outlook was expressed by Sir Robert Horne at a recent dinner of the British Overseas

Banks Association.

He said he had just come back from a journey abroad, which had taken some months, and he was of the opinion "that we are in a worse position today than we were six months ago, and that was bad enough. If we look at the staple trades of the country we cannot help having a feeling of anxiety and apprehension as to the future."

Sir Robert referred to the state of the shipbuilding, coal, heavy steel, woolen and cotton trades, and said it was his deliberate belief that every section of society had to combine to find some solution of the problem, otherwise there was no hope for the country.

Force and Violence Against Government Approved by Plutocrats

(Continued from page 1.)

Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, at the Willard Hotel yesterday.

"The meeting, presided over by Chauncey Hackett, attorney and clubman, was the most colorful ever held here, officers of the organization said. Mrs. George Barnett, wife of Maj. Gen. Barnett, marine corps, retired, deplored the ineffectiveness of the Volstead act and increasing crime among boys and girls."

"Nation Savers" Against Workers.
The Barnetts are conspicuous in the social columns of the press, and are likewise conspicuous at meetings of "patriotic" and "antiradical" groups such as demand the deportation of alien workers who are dissatisfied with "American institutions."

They are red-hot supporters of the constitution when anyone proposes to amend it with reference to the federal judiciary or child slavery.

The Girls Must Be Pretty Bad.
Just before this social wet rally Sir Maurice Low, Washington correspondent of the reactionary London Morning Post, reported that society women here assured him that girls were drinking bootleg whisky and were becoming less moral than their mothers.

He also claimed that drug addicts were rapidly increasing. The public health service denies this, showing that drug addicts in the United States have decreased more than 50 per cent since 1900, and are steadily decreasing.

BARGAINS MEAN UNEMPLOYMENT FOR WORKERS

European Slave Labor Used by Merchants

By LELAND OLDS

There are bargains aplenty at the 5 and 10 cent stores.
At Kresge's I bought a serviceable jackknife for a quarter. A chain was thrown in for good measure. All for 25c. The knife compares favorably with those sold at 75c. to \$1. On the blade is inscribed A. W. Wadsworth & Son, Germany. The concern sounds like English or American capital but the labor was low-paid German. The knife was a bargain. It undersold the product of American workers. Perhaps this explains why cutlery and tool plants in the United States employ 10 to 15 per cent fewer workers than a year ago.

There are other bargains at Kresge's. You will find a counter covered with tungsten electric bulbs, round or long, frosted or clear, all colors, ranging from 10 to 300 watts. All for 25c. Examine one. It bears a faint stamp Made in Hungary where with the permission of the league of nations the reactionary admiral Horthy holds the workers down. Manufacturers of electrical supplies and apparatus in this country employ 11 per cent fewer workers than a year ago.

These are goods picked up by chance. They show that American workers are buying unemployment with their bargains. The sales of these bargain stores go up by leaps and bounds. Yet business men are, baffled by the increase in unemployment.

Operations in Illinois factories, says the state labor department, are 15 per cent or more below full utilization of man-power and the labor market is glutted with an oversupply of men and women eager to find jobs. The report for April shows business on the downgrade. Illinois employers continue to lay off help. Employment fell 1 per cent in April, is 10 per cent below April 1924 and 15 per cent below April, 1923.

New York state reports between 20,000 and 25,000 dropped from factory payrolls between March and April, a loss of almost 2 per cent. This means 5 per cent fewer workers than a year ago and 11 per cent fewer than in April 1923.

Chronic unemployment will grow more severe. Capitalism has filled the world with machinery without allowing the workers enough purchasing power to buy the product. The bargains of today are signs that capitalist industrialism cannot last.

Naive Farmers Want Coolidge to Finance "Export Corporation"

DES MOINES, Ia., May 14.—The 500 delegates who attended the western agrarian conference here were on their way to their respective homes today after selecting a permanent committee of 25 to carry out the program adopted by the conference late yesterday.

Creation of a billion dollar export corporation, financed by the federal government, controlled by farmers selected by the various farm organizations that took part in the conference here, was the feature of the program.

Two Workers Killed and Many Injured in Erie Railroad Smash

ERIE, Pa., May 14.—Two men were killed and a score injured shortly after noon today when a speeding section train on the Erie railroad jumped the tracks between Concord and Union City.

The dead: Arthur Birton, aged 17, of Union City.

H. Terry, of Union City.
Of the injured it is believed that four will die. Nine of the most seriously injured have been taken to the Corry hospital. There were about 100 men on the train, all of whom were badly shaken up.

German Monarchist President Greeted by Pope and Envoys

BERLIN, May 14.—President Hindenburg today received the congratulations of the diplomatic corps. Aaren Delano Robbins, American charge d'affaires, was seated in the semicircle with other envoys at the reception at the president's palace when Papal Nuncio Pacelli in a brief speech congratulated the new president.

Pacelli voiced the greetings of the diplomatic corps to the new military president.

Plasterers Win Strike.
MONESSEN, Pa., May 14.—The plasterers strike in the upper Monongahela valley has come to an end. The contractors agreed to give them \$1.00 a day increase in pay. Their demands were for a \$2.00 per day increase. This will give the plasterers \$13 a day for the next 12 months. They have been on strike since the first of May.

RAILROAD WAGES OFF \$7,000,000 IN FEBRUARY

Government Figures Prove Reduction

By LELAND OLDS.

Railway employees received \$7,000,000 less in wages in February, 1935, than in February, 1934, according to the interstate commerce commission. This resulted from a reduction of 27,923 in number employed and of about \$3 in the average monthly wage.

Over 40 per cent of this reduction in wages came out of the pockets of the train and engine service employees whose monthly total fell 5 per cent from \$61,712,680 in February, 1934, to \$58,807,428 this year. The railroads carried on their payrolls 11,334 fewer train and engine men in 1935. The average monthly pay in this group fell from \$184 to \$181.

More detailed study of the figures shows that while total straight-time compensation of train and engine service employees fell 3 per cent the reduction in overtime and arbitrary pay amounted to 11 per cent. Apparently the railroads are taking advantage of the changes in rules in recently negotiated agreements.

The average wages of various classes in Feb., 1934 and 1935 follow:

Rail Workers	1934—Feb.	1935—Feb.
Passenger		
Brakemen	\$151	\$154
Conductors	225	228
Engineers	245	244
Firemen	181	183
Freight		
Brakemen	161	158
Conductors	219	212
Engineers	246	241
Firemen	171	163

Freight service employees were the chief sufferers from any wages in traffic or in operating conditions compared with a year ago.

For the railroad industry as a whole the average wage was \$130 in Feb., 1935, compared with \$132 in Feb., 1934. The range of wages for able bodied male labor was from \$66 to about \$250 a month. These include 169,338 section laborers at \$66; 38,810 extra-gang laborers at \$69; 61,411 common shop laborers at \$75; 46,475 shop and engine house workers at \$88; 38,450 freight handlers at \$85; 118,482 skilled trades helpers at \$100; 86,339 freight carmen at \$131; 63,149 machinists at \$144; 6,800 skilled electrical workers at \$150; 8,404 signalmen at \$145; 133,453 class B clerks at \$122; 26,269 telegraphers and towermen at \$131; 5,413 dispatchers at \$251.

These monthly wage statistics reiterate monotonously the fact that the wage structure in the railroad industry rests on a minimum inadequate to let the workers meet the demands of life. For the entire month of February a quarter of a million men received less than \$75 each. Such a minimum depresses wages all along the line.

Blacklist Working on

the Lumberjacks Who Hit Seattle Skidroad

SEATTLE (FP)—The blacklist of the lumber companies of the Pacific northwest is in full operation. Men who have been working in the woods for years are denied a job because they have incurred the enmity of the employers' association.

After an applicant for work pays a dollar in one of the many Seattle employment offices, an agent of the lumber combine looks him over. If the applicant's answers are not in accordance with the severity demanded, the fee is refunded and he cannot work despite the law making it illegal for employers to combine to prevent workmen from securing employment.

The party grows large—

All runs gaily,

When sub and coming

To "Our Daily."

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ENGLAND FORCES WORKERS TO PAY FOR PENSIONS FROM LOW WAGE; GENERALS GET IT FREE

LONDON, Eng., May 14.—The decay of capitalism in England is reflected in the national budget submitted by the conservative Baldwin government. Workers' pensions are regarded no longer as socialist but as necessary provision by state capitalism for the increasing number of dependents it is creating.

The widow's pension proposal coupled with the extension of old age pensions will probably increase the number receiving money or maintenance from the state to 5,500,000 in a population of 45,000,000. These include at present 2,100,000 war pensioners, 900,000 old age pensioners, 1,250,000 unemployed and 1,500,000 paupers.

Philip Snowden, finance minister in the former MacDonald Labor government, says the budget, "shorn of the scheme of widows' pensions, would have appeared to everybody what it really is—the worst rich man's budget." Sugarcoated by the pension proposals the government has handed about \$165,000,000 of the \$175,000,000 tax reduction to income and super-tax payers. The burdens of the workers will be increased.

The pension proposals are advanced as compulsory insurance covering practically the entire wage-earning population. A widow will receive \$2.50 a week for life with an additional \$1.25 for the youngest child and 75c for each additional child until the youngest child reaches 14½ years. Old age pensions will begin at 65 and workers over 70 will receive pensions without question as to other means of support. Workers and employers are to contribute equally to support these pensions beginning at 8c per man and 4c per woman per week and increasing at 10-year intervals to 14c per man and 7c per woman in 1956 when the scheme will be fully effective. All persons whose incomes do not exceed roughly \$25 a week must contribute.

Ramsay MacDonald and Pethick Lawrence for Labor attack the contributory feature as a direct burden on industry which ought to be placed on wealth. They say it will mean an increased cost of production forcing either a decrease in wages or an increase in prices. Jack Jones, known for spicy interruptions when conservatives have the floor, wants to know why those who work must contribute to their pensions while generals, admirals and all in high authority get theirs without paying. He says the scheme will double the weekly contribution the casual laborer must make out of his scant earnings.

The budget will also increase the workers' cost of living through the new protective duties theoretically imposed to protect struggling industries. This pretense appears a joke when manufacturers of artificial silk are found among the protected. This is practically a monopoly in England. Courtlaids is the biggest unit in the combine. This concern made \$13,850,000 profit in 1924 on \$58,200,000 capital, or more than 32 per cent. But the capital has been increased from \$12,150,000 to \$58,200,000 by stock dividends so that the 1924 profit means about 155 per cent on the original investment. In 1924 cash dividends were at the rate of 20 per cent (95 per cent on the real investment), and in addition a 5½ per cent dividend in 5 per cent preferred stock was distributed.

American Buildings

by Speculators Are Shoddily Constructed

NEW YORK (FP)—Shoddy buildings are the rule in America, it was brought out at the sessions of the American Construction Council. Nine per cent of the building in the United States is done by speculators and done badly, said Walter Stahler, controller Metropolitan Insurance Co. Houses are difficult to heat and have to be rebuilt in 10 or 12 years, he declared.

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LUMBER BARONS APPEAL \$50,000 MURDER JUDGM'T

Expect to Beat Widow in Higher Court

By J. W. LEIGH.

NEW ORLEANS (FP)—A verdict for \$50,000 is being appealed by the Great Southern Lumber Co. of Bogalusa and five citizens of that town. It was returned in federal court in favor of Mrs. L. E. Williams, widow of Lem Williams, labor man killed at Bogalusa in November 1919. Lem Williams operated a garage and was president of the trades council which was supporting the mill workers in unionizing, a policy opposed by the lumber company. When white workers were displaced by Negroes there followed partial organization of the colored men. A party of men came to Williams' garage and Williams and two others were killed and two wounded. Williams' widow charged her husband was murdered by agents of the Great Southern Lumber Co. It was further charged that the whistle on the company's plant was used to assemble the mob to kill her husband.

Eighteen Japanese Drown. TOKIO, May 14.—Eighteen were drowned and seven missing when the 200-ton fishing vessel Fudo Maru overturned in a typhoon off Oshima Island, southwest from the Bay of Tokyo, according to reports here today.

A state executive committee of eleven was elected, including Stoen, who was elected by three votes.

There are ten planks in the platform. The government ownership of the basic industries, under democratic control was approved after strong opposition. A fight was made for the trade union control of the party.

Muddled Farm Bureau Officials
Still Dream of Aid from Cal—
Preach Peace, Relief Fight Lags

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 14.—An export corporation to handle surplus agricultural products, financed by the federal government, but controlled by a United Farm organization, was the feature of a "farm relief program" offered the midwestern agricultural conference in session here by a sub-committee of nine today.

Appointment of an agricultural commission composed of farmers to be selected by farm organizations was urged.

The sub-committee program will be considered by the conference this afternoon.

The committee purified itself of factionalism which in the past has been an obstacle to agricultural relief," Chairman Hirtz said.

The conference was attended by hundreds of delegates of farm bureaus, farmer unions, granges, and other agricultural organizations from Minnesota, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Iowa.

Big Per Cent of All

Workers Concentrated in Few Great Plants

NEW YORK, May 14.—Thirty-two per cent of the workers are employed in 1 per cent of the country's 194,267 industrial plants, the national industrial conference board, connected with the National Civic Federation, states.

The 1 per cent represents the plants employing over 500 workers each. Only one-tenth of this 1 per cent employ over 1,000 workers each, but this makes one-fifth of all workers employed. Most industrial establishments are under corporate control and this tendency is increasing, the board states.

The board's studies do not show how many workers are employed under the same financial control as each plant having a separate manager was counted as a unit.

Seek New Teapot Indictment. WASHINGTON, May 14.—B. C. Finney, assistant secretary of interior, testified today

The Workers Party in Action

WORKERS PARTY CANDIDATES IN CLEVELAND RACE

Circulate Petitions for City Council

CLEVELAND, May 14.—The Workers Party of Cleveland has begun the work of circulating nomination petitions for candidates for city council and school board in the fall election.

Councilmen are elected from each of four districts, five to seven being the number from each. Elections are held on the proportional representation plan, the voter designating first, second, third choices, etc.

Must Get 500 Signers.

Candidates to be on the ballot must secure 500 signers to a nominating petition, and a voter is allowed to sign but one petition. The election is non-partisan, the candidates appearing on the ballot without party designation.

Of course in the campaign party allegiance is made an issue.

The Communist candidates for whom petitions are being circulated are: First district (west side), Alfred Wagenknecht, district organizer of the Workers Party; second district (south-east quarter), Sam Holzman, member of the Auto Workers' Union; third district (downtown section of the east side), J. A. Hamilton, local organizer of the Workers Party; fourth district (north-east quarter), A. V. Severino, member of the Bricklayers' Union No. 5. John Fromholz is a candidate for the school board.

Need Assistance.

Anyone wishing to assist in the work of circulating petitions should get in touch with the local Workers Party office, at 5927 Euclid avenue, Room 13, telephone Randolph 4065.

A John Reed Junior



This is a member of the John Reed Pioneer group of Soviet Russia. The youngster is proudly exhibiting the name of the group, John Reed, which they wear on their caps.

In the United States, in the city of Chicago, there is also a John Reed Junior group functioning quite successfully. To celebrate the first anniversary of their organization the group is giving a surprise party and dance, Saturday eve, May 23, at the 'Workers' Home, 1902 W. Division St. There will be an interesting program for children and for adults. They promise something new in entertainment. Besides that, there is a surprise. Admission for children will be 10 cents and for adults 20 cents.

Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker, will bring greetings from the Pioneers of Soviet Russia.

Music furnished by the Y. W. L. orchestra.

Don't forget the date and place, Saturday, May 23, at 1902 W. Division street.

Railroad Merger Being Pushed.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Reports that the Interstate Commerce Commission was planning to order the Van Sweringen brothers to make an extensive revision of their "billion dollar" Nickel Plate railroad merger before action is taken on their pending application, have been confirmed at the commission today.

Dr. S. ZIMMERMAN DENTIST
2222 CALIFORNIA ST. Phone ARMY 7466

MY NEW LOCATION

Special Prices to Workers X-Ray — Gas Given

ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS.
My Examination is Free
My Prices Are Reasonable
My Work is Guaranteed
Extracting Specialist
DELAY MEANS DECAY

ANTI-WHITE TERROR MEETING TO BE HELD IN CHICAGO SUNDAY

An anti-white terror demonstration will be held on Sunday, May 17, at 2:30 p. m. at the Hod Carriers Hall, 814 W. Harrison street.

It is arranged under the auspices of the Workers Party, Local Chicago with the main support coming from the Balkan federation branches of the Workers Party.

The speakers for this demonstration secured thus far, are Earl R. Browder, in English; K. Mikalashki, in South Slav; C. Koteff, in Bulgarian; K. Kostis, in Greek; M. A. Stolar, in Russian, and other speakers. Admission is free.

Cleveland Left Wing Celebrates at Dance of T. U. E. L., June 21

CLEVELAND, May 14.—All Workers Party members and sympathizers; all members of the Trade Union Educational League, and progressive unionists, must mark down Sunday, June 21, in their calendars, and make absolutely no plans for that day to conflict with the big picnic and dance to be held by the Cleveland Trade Union Educational League, at Saxonheim Garden, 7001 Dennison Ave., West Side.

The committee is planning to have one of the biggest events of the season, with lots of sports, chorus singing, and a speech by a nationally known speaker in the progressive trade union movement. In the evening a dance will be held, and it should be kept in mind that the Saxonheim floor is one of the finest in the city. The floor is covered and the picnic will be held rain or shine.

Anyone who wishes to volunteer their services in the line of entertainment for this affair, should get in touch with H. Wagenknecht, secretary, T. U. E. L., Room 13, 5927 Euclid Ave.

Tickets Now on Sale for Athletic Carnival in N. Y.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Good news for New York! The Workers Party, District No. 2, is arranging its Second Annual International Athletic Carnival and Picnic for Sunday, June 21st, at Pleasant Bay Park, the Bronx.

Which means an outdoor treat for the New York militants as the 1,600 can testify who attended the first carnival held last summer.

All athletic events will be under the direction of the Workers' Sport Alliance, and are planned on a wider scale than last year. In addition there will be a newspaper popularity contest and other attractions.

New Yorkers! Keep Sunday, June 21st open. Plan to spend that day with your friends at Pleasant Bay Park, which is situated on Long Island Sound and has beautiful groves and woodland.

Tickets may be obtained at the Workers Party headquarters, 108 East 14th Street, the Freshet, 30 Union Sq. Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 127 University Place, and all party branches and newspapers.

Phillips, Negro Organizer, Talks at Y. W. L. Branch

Comrade H. V. Phillips, Negro organizer for the Y. W. L., who has recently been touring the district organizing the Negro youth of Illinois and adjoining states, will give a talk at Area Branch No. 5 of the Young Workers League tonight, 8 p. m., at 19 So. Lincoln street.

Branch No. 5 has been conducting an intensive campaign among the Negro youth of the west side and 600 copies of the special Negro edition of the Young Worker as well as 1,000 leaflets have been distributed this week. The meeting tonight is one of the first that will be held throughout all the branches in the present Negro campaign. All league and party comrades are urged to come and hear Comrade Phillips and help us organize the Negro youth of Chicago.

Lerner Lectures at Revere, Massachusetts

REVERE, Mass., May 14.—The fourth lecture of the course being given by Max Lerner of the Workers Party in this city was held here tonight. The fifth lecture, the last of the series, will be upon "The Contrast of the Three Imperialisms," on Thursday May 21.

The audience, though small, is of those who are intensely interested in the instruction given by Comrade Lerner and feel better equipped for the struggle. The present lecture was on "Communist Tactics and Strategy."

The lectures are held at Eagles Hall.

Getting a DAILY WORKER sub or two, will make a better Communist.

Vote for Workers Party in Mpls. Shows Gain in All Wards

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 14.—A comparison of the vote counted in this city for the Workers (Communist) Party in last year's election campaign, and that credited to the Communist candidates in the recent municipal election, shows a gain in votes, even the many votes were undoubtedly stolen from the Workers Party.

The total vote counted for Dan Stevens, Communist candidate for mayor, was 1,658, and the vote given for Foster and Giltow, according to the politician's count, was 358.

By wards the vote given for Foster in the presidential election, was as follows: Ward 1, 16; ward 2, 26; ward 3, 64; ward 4, 60; ward 5, 26; ward 6, 10; ward 7, 15; ward 8, 9; ward 10, 25; ward 11, 62; ward 12, 27; and ward 13, 26.

The vote credited to the Communist candidate for mayor in the election held this week, is given by wards as follows, showing a gain in Communist votes.

Ward 1, 79; ward 2, 25; ward 3, 129; ward 4, 107; ward 5, 86; ward 6, 70; ward 7, 60; ward 8, 29; ward 9, 134; ward 10, 136; ward 11, 71; ward 12, 168; and ward 13, 19.

The comparison shows a gain in nearly every ward.

Workers' Aid Meets on Monday, May 18

NEW YORK, May 14.—The next conference of the International Workers' Aid, New York Division, will take place on Monday, May 18, at 8 p. m., at 105 East 14th St., Room 32.

International Red Aid is one of the most pressing tasks of the revolutionary workers. The Communists must be in the forefront in arousing the interests and support of the workers of this country for the revolutionary workers and peasants in the capitalist prisons of Europe and Asia.

The arrest of our two comrades Crouch and Trumbull in the United States army, shows that the task is coming close at hand.

Every branch of the Workers Party and Young Workers League must have a delegate at the conference. Every branch must do its share.

Labor Defense to Meet in New York to Consider Arrests

NEW YORK, May 14.—The next conference of the Labor Defense Council, New York Section, will take place on Tuesday, May 19, at 8 p. m., at 108 E. 14th St., Room 32.

It is absolutely necessary that every branch of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League be represented. The increasing frequency with which party and Y. W. L. members are arrested demands that reserves be built up to take care of the cases.

This can only be done by the party and Y. W. L. branches doing their share in arousing the interest of the workers of this country to the necessity of protecting their best fighters. Don't neglect the Labor Defense Council meeting.

Concert and Ball for Communist Poet Comes Off May 16th

NEW YORK, May 14.—Every worker, young and old, is invited to spend an enjoyable evening with the Russian comrades of the Bronx branch of the Young Workers League at their concert and ball on Saturday evening, May 16th at 1347 Boston Road, Bronx.

The affair is given in honor of the young proletarian poet, Besiminsky who in his famous "Comsomol" pictures the life and work of the Russian Comsomol. An exceptional program is provided. A playlet, recitations, songs and scenes from the life of the Russian Comsomol, will be performed by a group of young Communists. After the entertainment there will be dancing. Come and bring your friends.

Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Fund International Picnic

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee has planned for an international picnic, to be held on July 4 next, at the Page Estate, Brookline street, Needham, Massachusetts, in order to raise funds to meet the obligations assumed for the legal defense of the two prisoners.

This announcement is made in order that other sympathizers may not start any other initiative, around Boston, on the same date for the same purpose.

At a later date a detailed program of this event will be made public. Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Amleto Fabbri, Secretary.

Get a sub for the DAILY WORKER from your shopmate and you will make another member for your branch.

NEGRO WORKERS HEAR WHITEMAN ON IMPERIALISM

Labor Congress Subject of Cleveland Meeting

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Preparations are being made by the local committee on the American Negro Labor Congress, for a packed house on Thursday, May 21, when Lovett Fort-Whiteman, of Chicago, organizer of the congress, speaks in the Buehah baptist church, 314 and Cedar Ave., at 8 p. m.

Fort-Whiteman has recently returned from Soviet Russia, where he devoted considerable time to the study of the problem of the colored races, which make up a large percentage of the world's population, but are subject to the domination of the white imperialistic nations of Europe and America.

Negroes Must Fight as Workers

Fort-Whiteman's belief is that the American Negroes must and will furnish to a large extent the leadership for the Negroes of the world in their part of the struggle of the colored races from imperialistic exploitation and oppression. He believes that this struggle must be carried on, however, only as part of the general struggle of the working class for freedom from the domination of the capitalist class.

Inasmuch as these views are somewhat different from any program offered to the Negroes of Cleveland hitherto, a large amount of interest is expected to be shown in his talk. The Garvey movement is said to have a large following in Cleveland, but many influential Negroes realize that Garvey's program is not just what the race demands.

Negro Union Members Take Part

The committee arranging the meeting include the following prominent Clevelanders: J. D. Whitlow, member Cleveland Building Trades Council; Rev. B. G. Glover, of the Buehah baptist church; Frank Fitzsimmons, Gabriel Walters, of Building Laborers' Local No. 10; Brothers Small, Thompson, and Cruise; Rev. Mack T. Williams of Antioch Community House; and Henry Lee Moon, of the Cleveland Herald.

The organization work of the American Negro Labor Congress was initiated in Cleveland by H. V. Phillips, who held a well-attended meeting on April 23.

Sheboygan, Wisconsin Will See Russian-German Movie Film

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 14.—For the first time in the history of this city the International Workers' Aid will show one of its best productions, "Russia and Germany." The population of this city is chiefly German counting among its members a large number of Russian Germans from the Volga valley. It is expected that a large number of this people will be interested to see the pictures of two countries which are nearest to them by traditions. A large number of tickets have been sold in advance and it is expected that there will be a large crowd.

Comrade John P. McCarthy will be the principle speaker at the evening performance. Comrade McCarthy recently returned from Ireland and will give the Irish angle of the general European situation.

New York Workers' Correspondence Are to Hold Conference

NEW YORK, May 14.—The meeting of worker correspondents scheduled for the New York Workers Party headquarters, 108 East 14th Street, for Saturday evening May 16th is to begin promptly at 7:30 and adjourn at 9 p. m. so as to give all the participants the opportunity to attend some other affair on the same evening. Therefore be on time.

Press Agent for N. Y. Maypole Dance Assures Good Time

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Downtown English Branch of New York will give an entertainment and May pole dance Saturday evening, May 16 at the headquarters, 108 East 14th. Admission is 35 cents and worth a dollar.

Soviets Switch Ambassadors

MOSCOW, May 14.—Yureneff, ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Rome, has been appointed as Soviet ambassador to Teheran, while, in his stead, Korjenzoff, formerly minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at Stockholm, has been transferred as ambassador to Rome.

Cleveland Workers Defy Police

(Continued from page 1)

the police, acting under orders of Public Safety Director Barry, will also speak.

Police Interfere.

Barry made the arbitrary ruling that no collection would be permitted for political prisoners in Europe, and when an attempt was made at the April 18 meeting to take the collection anyway, the police dispersed the meeting.

The affair received considerable publicity in the local press, and the American Civil Liberties Union, thru its local attorney, M. C. Harrison, took the matter up with Barry as being an unwarranted infringement of civil liberties. Barry also was severely criticized by the progressive wing in the city council, where he has quite a bit of opposition.

To Discuss White Terror.

This meeting will deal with the white terror in Poland, Bulgaria, and other Baltic and Balkan states; the harsh sentences given Crouch and Trumbull, Communist soldiers in the U. S. army on Hawaii; the deportation campaign of the government against Communists and radicals; the various oppressive laws on the books and proposed, including the criminal syndicalism laws and laws against the foreign-born; and the Severino case.

All these questions are related in being the manifestations of a world wide offensive against the working class, which is exhibited in a governmental policy of suppression of the militants among the workers, both Communists and the more progressive non-Communist elements as well.

The Severino case is one which involves issues of national importance. The government is making an effort to have his citizenship papers cancelled, which he had held since 1915. The case was begun in October, 1923, but has been postponed from time to time. It has now been set for hearing on May 27, in the federal district court in Cleveland.

Attempt to Annul Citizenship.

The case of the government rests on their contention that Severino's statement that he was "attached to the principle of the constitution of the United States," made when he applied for naturalization, was "untrue."

Charley Schwab's Dicks Fail to Stop May Day Demonstration

By A. BURLAK.
(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 13.—The International May Day meeting, the first ever held in Bethlehem was a big success. Three speakers, addressed the meeting—Comrade Wicks in English, Comrade Duranovich in Ukrainian and Comrade Barabosh in Hungarian.

Some workers of Bethlehem worked on International May Day because they did not know what it means, others worked because of the iron ruling of this city. If they dared to take one day off for a holiday Charley Schwab would make it hot for them.

Charley Schwab was among the first to disqualify the child labor amendment. By enslaving the children he makes the parents slave longer hours and for lower wages. Charley Schwab employs agents and stool pigeons to spy upon and break up Communist meetings.

Despite the threats from Charley Schwab's policemen to break up our meeting it went off successfully. In order to lead them off our track, we called the meeting at a different hour than the one advertised and everything went off in fine shape. The workers all appreciated the meeting.

In the evening we held a May Day dance which was attended by all who came to the meeting.

They Amalgamate the Unions—in Australia

SYDNEY, Australia.—(FP)—A move is on to amalgamate the Amalgamated Clothing Trades union and the Textile Workers union.

Bulgarian Terror Reaches Women

LONDON, May 14.—Madame Adela Nicolova, whose name has been mentioned in the investigation into the Sveti Kral cathedral bombing, will be court martialed on a charge of being a member of a secret Communist committee and for allowing her home to be used for Communist purposes, a despatch from Sofia today related.

Until June 15—get a sub!

THE ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA
By Magdelaine Marx

A vivid and colorful picture of the life of Russia under the world's first workers' government.

Price, \$2.00

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois

STORM RELIEF FUND NEARING \$500.00 QUOTA

Workers' Aid Calls for "Pay Envelopes"

The five hundred dollar quota for the Southern Illinois miners' relief appeal, is getting somewhat nearer the mark with the additional contributions that are coming in. Within the past few days the following amounts were turned in:

Irving Park English Br.	.50
German branch	2.65
N. W. Jewish	2.50
G. Badrazin	.12
H. M. Kaminskas	1.00
Ukrainian No. 1	7.41
South Slav No. 1 (40 envelopes, second remittance)	13.94
Douglas Park Eng. (10 envelopes)	4.60
Previous collection	133.44
Total	\$166.16

All "pay envelopes" with the one per cent of one week's pay—which is what each member is expected to contribute—are to be sent immediately to the local office, 19 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Ready May 20



The first book of children's stories ever issued by the Communist movement in this country

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children

by Herminia Zur Mühlen

Translated by IDA DAILES

with four beautiful full-page two-color drawings and cover design by

LYDIA GIBSON

and many smaller drawings from the original edition.

A fascinating collection of fairy tales from a working class view-point that you will enjoy and children will be delighted with.

This volume marks the first appearance in English of the work of a German writer of children's stories of the very first rank... with a translation that catches the beauty of these stories and brings the warmth and feeling of the working class and its aspirations.

A real children's story book, size 9 x 12 inches, with large clear type and a durable, leather-like cover.

75 CENTS EACH
(Cloth bound \$1.25)

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.

1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe!

'OPEN SHOP' IS ISSUE IN NOVA SCOTIA STRIKE

Canadian Communists for Mass Pickets

(Continued from page 1)

might just as well never have been withdrawn for all the real effect their withdrawal has had.

"The corporation has all these months been able, to its own complete satisfaction, to keep its officials on the job. Scabs have been doing the work and the whole world, McLeod included, knew it.

"And only now, after these heart-breaking weeks, has the McLeod executive been forced by the local unions, to picket the mines.

"In a communication to the local unions, the good-natured and Christian tempered executive wrote: 'Brothers: From information received in the district office, it appears that the company have been introducing outside labor in some of the departments. Each local union should therefore appoint pickets and make their investigations, and promptly send to this office written reports as to the results of these investigations as to outside labor doing any scabbing. Each local union will see that pickets do not interfere with company officials, and that there is a continuation of the good order that has prevailed and no destruction of public property.'

"In this very communication permitting the locals to picket, the tame executive again surround the picketing with all sorts of limitations. The company officials are not to be interfered with because the constitution allegedly prohibits interfering with company officials, but the union constitution also is against withdrawing the union maintenance men. Where is the argument? It is only some more belly-aching to a 'public opinion' that is killing the strike—to a government that is forging more iron shackles and chains for the workers.

Quit Class Collaboration.

"We say to the miners—for the sake of your women and children! For the sake of your organization! For your own sake! Give no quarter! No quarter will be given to you!

"Do the miners know that Father Nicholson of New Waterford informed their executive that McLeod, vice-president of 'Becco' had made the statement to him that the corporation was thru with the United Mine Workers as an organization and that Becco was going to deal with the men in the pits as local committees.

"What does this mean but company unionism—but the open shop?

"A dirty game is being played at the expense of the miners.

"Miners of District 26: Picket the mines! The company officials included! Fight the slave act of your enemy Armstrong! Put no trust in class enemies! Make the executive quit its policy of class collaboration! Make it a real one hundred per cent strike!

STRIKE OF NEGRO NURSES AT NEW ORLEANS BACKED BY DOCTORS, WHO FILE CHARGE AGAINST WHITE BOSS

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 14.—The Negro student nurses have struck at the Flint-Coodridge Hospital operated here by the Negro division of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the Negro doctors of the institution have filed charges against Dr. T. Restin Heath, white head of the hospital, it has been disclosed.

Altho the hospital officials are suppressing publicity, it is learned that the student nurses struck against the intolerable conditions imposed on them. They complain particularly of the poor food they are forced to eat.

The doctors filed the charges with the board of trustees of the church at Cincinnati, Ohio. Heath has been busy canvassing the local board of the trustees of the hospital here, composed of Negro ministers, and is endeavoring to line them up with him against the Negro doctors. He has had poor success so far.

One of the charges filed with the trustees by the doctors is that Heath called the doctors, "nigger doctors," in a staff meeting, and issued orders that they must not stop in the halls or be seen in front of the hospital. Another charge is that the superintendent refused to allow them to inspect the charts of patients who have been treated by white doctors without first obtaining permission of the white doctors.

The doctors declare they will resign unless conditions are bettered.

Houston Victims Still Imprisoned

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 14.—In response to a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, inquiring about the treatment of the former 24th infantrymen, transferred from Leavenworth penitentiary to the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Col. G. O. Cress, the commanding officer, states that their records continue good.

Col. Cress states that none of the men have been released on parole since their transfer from Leavenworth penitentiary. He continues:

"On the whole, the conduct of these men has been very satisfactory since their arrival here, and their records have been in keeping with the reports received from the federal penitentiary."

The N. A. A. C. P. is continuing its efforts for the release of the remaining prisoners and is leaving no stone unturned to procure fair treatment for them while their imprisonment endures.

Board Backs Building Taxes Bill.

The board of education endorsed the school revenue bill before the legislature which would permit the board to obtain by referendum vote an increase of 75 cents in the tax rate for building purposes and would add \$12,000,000 to the present \$18,000,000 construction budget of the Chicago school system.

Subscribe!

JAPANESE REDS SPEAK AT M. E. CHURCH IN N. Y.

Tells of Communist International

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Oriental branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, New York section, discussed Communism for an entire evening before the Japanese Methodist Episcopal church here.

Comrade Kawashima spoke on the subject of The Workers Party of America, Its Principles and Tactics. Comrade Saaki then spoke on the development of the world and the Communist International.

There were ministers, secretaries of Y. M. C. A.'s, students of the Union Theological Seminary, and of Columbia University present. The religious atmosphere thus created by such an audience was ridiculed by the chairman, and was completely destroyed by Kawashima's introductory speech.

Discussion followed the speeches of the Communists. Russian conditions were fully explained by the two speakers. The ideology of Second International and the reformists was exposed by the speakers.

The meeting lasted until midnight. The Japanese newspaper in New York reported this meeting with a criticism of the Oriental branch of the Japanese M. E. church, which conducted the discussion.

Wet Celebration of Lafayette's Visit.

HARRISBURG, Ill., May 14.—Two hundred gallons of pre-war whiskey and thirty-five gallons of alcohol, valued at \$10,000, comprised the cache found in the hayloft of a barn near here by police early today.

The liquor was believed to have been stored for distribution at the 100th anniversary of Lafayette's landing at Shawneetown tomorrow.

Your Union Meeting

Third Friday, May 15, 1925.

237 Bakers and Conf., 3420 W. Roosevelt.
8 Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 6 p. m.
29 Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St. Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington St.
1 Carpenters, 175 W. Washington St.
2 Carpenters, 2705 W. 35th St.
4 Carpenters' Dist. Council, 180 W. Washington St.
2200 Carpenters, 4330 S. Halsted St.
9 Electricians, 2001 W. Monroe St.
214 Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.
779 Electricians, R. F., 523 S. Halsted St.
564 Firemen and Engineemen, 5435 S. Halsted St.
84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshall.
226 Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria.
Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 228 W. Van Buren St.
88 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
113 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.
273 Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.
637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.
863 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.
1332 Painters, 2140 Indiana Ave.
612 Pattern Makers, 119 S. Throop St.
812 Plumbers, 9251 S. Chicago Ave.
346 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kozile, Ill.
376 Railway Carmen, 5445 S. Ashland Ave.
398 Railway Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.
328 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.
1356 Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.
139 Railroad Trainmen, 1535 E. 64th St.
198 Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.
367 Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.
South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 5120 Commercial Ave.
2 Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.
12 Stove Mounters, 3509 Woffram Ave.
3 Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Rooms, 430 P. M.
19 Teachers (Men), 312 S. Clark St.
484 W. Pressmen, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 P. M.
Women's Union Labor League 220 S. Ashland St.
(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

MUSSOLINI RANTS AT COMMUNISM BUT BOWS TO POWER OF SOVIETS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, May 14.—As reported from Rome, the Il Popolo d'Italia, Mussolini's organ, has published an editorial under the title of "The Soviet Republic and Europe." Dwelling on the question of the relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Poland, the author of the article remarks that "it was the Bolshevik revolution of 1917 that gave the possibility of restoring 'greater Poland'."

"However, the Poles themselves seem to fail to understand that if capitalism had not been overthrown and had remained among the victors of the so-called great war, Poland would have been quite a different state from what it actually became by virtue of the Versailles treaty."

"Thus, the existence of the Soviet order in the former Russian Empire, an order in which the Poles see or affect to see a danger to themselves, is in fact a blessing for them."

Must Deal With Russia

"Under such conditions, a hostile policy towards the Soviet republic, a policy carried on only because of the Soviet republic ruling in that republic, is an utterly absurd line of conduct. Everyone else in Europe has realized that by this time. Indeed, one may be perfectly assured of the economic and political prosperity of the Union of Soviet Republics, such a development being entirely in the interests of European countries, the industrial ones as well as those that possess a surplus of labor hands, as all such countries may find a way open for a mutually profitable exploitation."

The semi-official Italian organ concludes by stating that "the fact of

Affects Italy Too

Commenting upon the above article, the Mondo, the organ of Mr. Nitti's democratic group, feigns genuine astonishment. "We have been accustomed to the fascist press warning us against the danger of Communist propaganda and other 'terrors,' but now it appears that, far from being a menace, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is an ideal for all European countries, including our own country."

"All this Mr. Mussolini's organ publishes under the guise of advice offered to Poland," but—rightly concludes the opposition organ—"all the views of the fascist paper have a definite significance for Italy, too."

Communist Books For Women

COMMUNISM AND THE FAMILY.....15 Cents
By ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAI, one of the most brilliant writers of the women in the Communist International.

MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA.....15 Cents

WORK AMONG WOMEN.....35 Cents
Report of women's activities in Soviet Russia—with many attractive photographs.

WOMEN AND SOCIALISM.....\$1.25
By AUGUST BEBEL. A study of women's status in society in the past and the future.

The Daily Worker Publishing Co.
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NEW YORK, NOTICE!
Special Attraction!
Maypole Dance and Entertainment
given by
DOWNTOWN ENGLISH BRANCH WORKERS PARTY
on Saturday Evening, May 16th, 1925
at the Party Headquarters
108 E. 14th Street, New York City



BUILDERS AT WORK CHICAGO LEADS THE PARADE TODAY!

DETROIT, PHILADELPHIA AND GRAND RAPIDS
RIGHT BEHIND

Grand Rapids Michigan has tossed its hat in the ring right with the big locals with seven subs sent in today after a week's free distribution. Here they are with the rest of the comrades who have sent in new subs to build "Our Daily" on May 15.

DETROIT, MICH.—A. E. Goetz (11)
CHICAGO, ILL.—Benjamin Mailer (7); Sam Hammersmark (3)
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Eugene Bechtold (7)
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Lena Rosenberg (7)
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Ralph Kominsky (3)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.—L. A. Weeks
CLEVELAND, OHIO.—J. A. Hamilton; Paul Lukachie
PONTIAC, MICH.—B. Mircheff (2)
OMAHA, NEB.—David Couts (2)
SOUTH BEND, IND.—A. E. Kirk
BOSTON, MASS.—Elsie Pultur
COLCHESTER, CONN.—Nathan Liverant.

NEW YORK BUILDERS, ATTENTION!

COMRADES GRECHT AND BEN LEVY—YOU ARE
CALLED TO ACTION

This system of getting a sub and then calling another comrade to action is chock-full of possibilities. Many have been challenged and have responded nobly like the good Red Soldiers they are and went out to get new subs and GOT THEM.

Comrade Malkin of New York, a veteran Builder in getting subs, got another and with it challenges Comrade Rebecca Grecht to "go out and do likewise."

Comrade L. Cooper of the Williamsburg English branch is even more ambitious. He got two subs and issues a double challenge to Comrade Ben Levy of New York to get two also.

Answer the challenge comrades and keep the ball rolling to bring more bricks to build a greater paper to help us build the Communist movement!

Since the idea was first proposed by Comrade Shklar of Milwaukee, who got the habit from our comrades in Russia, challenges to get subs have been coming in a steady stream. Many have brought splendid results and the rest we are sure will respond before June 15.

If you have been successful in getting a sub (and for a Communist this job is a cinch!) send it in at once and call another Communist to action.

C'mon Over!

If you have a day, an hour, or a minute to spare—why, c'mon over. There is so much work piled up on the small force in our office that we need your help so very badly, to insert letters, address, seal and stamp envelopes and ever so many other little jobs that have us swamped. If you volunteer your services that's a fine way to help the DAILY WORKER. We'll be glad to see you—so just for fun, c'mon over!

PATRIOTIC WOMEN HIT AT AGAIN BY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The American patriotic women were given a jolt when the international women's council in convention here voted to endorse the league of nations, the world court, disarmament and kindred projects. More ill feeling cropped up when they issued a statement charging the council with being merely the "propaganda agent" of the league.

"Members of the Daughters of the American Revolution," said Mrs. Harris, "have been trying since the convention began to promote ill feeling in the council itself over these resolutions."

Mrs. Harris also charged the daughters with "bad faith" in repudiating their contract to permit their auditorium to be used by the council for its meeting.

"Three years ago Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president of the D. A. R., agreed to permit us to meet in their memorial auditorium.

"Last October we were suddenly notified we could not use it. They said our use of the hall would be 'inconvenient,' and gave no other explanation."

"The council, she said, had lost because of the withdrawal of the hall approximately \$2,000.

"Mrs. Harris said officials of the council, to assure the D. A. R., that no unpatriotic propaganda would occur during the meetings, had more than one year in advance obtained copies of speeches to be made at the present meeting, all of which were found to be proper.

By a vote of 112 to 215 a motion for affiliation with other international organizations of women was defeated. A two-third majority was necessary under the council's constitution for adoption. The names of about thirty international bodies that might affiliate were given.

The fight against affiliation was led by the American delegation. Prof. Marian P. Whitney of Vassar college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. chairman of the council's education committee declared affiliation with other international bodies would make the council an unwieldy organization.

Eight Workers Hurt.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 14.—Eight workers were injured and the plant of the Toledo Alloy Casting company was wrecked here today when gas from the melting pots exploded.

Eat at the GLOBE CAFETERIA

Best Foods at Moderate Prices.
14th STREET, COR. IRVING PLACE
(Opposite New York
Party Headquarters)

OUR DAILY PATTERNS

A COMFORTABLE PROTECTIVE
APRON



5109. This is a good model for gingham, percale or crepe. The fronts are reversible. A finish of piping in a contrasting color, or rick rack braid would be pleasing.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: small, 34-36; medium, 36-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 1/2 yards of 27 inch material.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

NOTICE TO PATTERN BUYERS.—The patterns being sold thru the DAILY WORKER pattern department are furnished by a New York firm of pattern manufacturers. Orders are forwarded by the DAILY WORKER every day as received, and they are mailed by the manufacturer direct to the customer. The DAILY WORKER does not keep a stock of patterns on hand. Delivery of patterns ordinarily will take at least 10 days from the date of mailing the order. Do not become impatient if your pattern is delayed.

A SUIT FOR THE SMALL BOY.



4694. Pongee, linen, kindergarten cloth, gingham and seersucker are good materials for this design. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year six requires 3 1/2 yards of 27 inch material. To make collar, cuffs, belt and pocket of contrasting material as illustrated will require 1/2 yard 36 inches wide.

Pattern mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

FASHION BOOK NOTICE!
Send 12c in silver or stamps for our up-to-date Spring and Summer 1925 Book of Fashions, showing color plates and containing 500 designs of ladies', misses', and children's patterns, a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making, also some points for the needle illustrators. All valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Address: THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

To those who work hard for their money, I will save 50 per cent on all their dental work.

DR. RASNICK
DENTIST
645 Smithfield Street.

Does your friend subscribe to the DAILY WORKER? Ask him!

Now You Can Have Both— The Workers Monthly AND The Daily Worker But You Must Act Before June 15!

With every subscription to the DAILY WORKER for one year (or \$6.00 worth of subs—\$8.00 worth in Chicago) you can now have the pleasure of getting not only the fighting DAILY WORKER but also the additional satisfaction of a six month sub to the WORKERS MONTHLY—a Communist magazine—WITHOUT CHARGE.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor
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The Flivver to the Rescue

The growers of apples have not yet learned to increase their sales by frightening the populace into devouring their product or else be devoured in turn by the "Bolshevik menace." They could argue that radicalism was caused by a nervous disorder which could be traced to eating an overabundance of proteins and starches. Specialists in dilapidated human anatomies attribute most of our physical ills to ill-treatment of the boiler. Most of them agree that apple juice, when not aged, is a good lubricant.

An orderly stomach produces smiles instead of frowns, and who ever saw a cartoon of a smiling revolutionist in the capitalist press? Apples as a cure for Bolshevism. A slogan: "An apple a day will keep Communism away" would get babbies, labor fakers and all members and potential members of the ku klux klan eating up whole orchards. But the apple growers lack originality. Not so the flivver manufacturers.

George M. Graham, chairman of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, declares that the automobile is the greatest foe of Bolshevism in the United States. This should bounce the sale of tin lizzies over night. A capitalist editorial writer agrees.

It must be confessed the editor writes that the automobile has aided the devil considerably in his nefarious work. What is more conducive to sin, than a triangle composed of an auto, a male and a female of the human species parked in some shady lane out the ken of a ku klux klan dragon or a methodist minister? Without the auto youthful sinners might have to serve Satan precariously on a front porch lighted by an ubiquitous street lamp and within call of an easily angered and particular parent. But rapid travel stirs the blood and distance makes the heart grow fonder. Therefore many sermons have been preached on the evil results flowing from the increased sales of automobiles. So much so that automobile manufacturers have been obliged to pay the preachers handsomely to preach about something else.

But the automobile has redeemed itself. Not only does it tempt those of weak flesh to stray from the front parlor, but it also tempts the whole family to take excursions into the country.

Those excursions, says the worthy capitalist scribe are "soul expansive, wholly wholesome and enjoyable." His peroration is worth quoting in full:

"This sort of family life, of course, makes for contentment, and where there is family contentment there is community loyalty and countrywide patriotism. It is not in this sort of atmosphere that Bolshevism thrives. Therefore avant Bolshevism as a menace to Americanism!"

This may explain the gift of \$1,500,000 given by the Ford family to the Y. M. C. A. recently. If the flivver is an antidote to Bolshevism, why should not the owners of the medicine fork up? When the masses are purchasing flying machines on the installment plan and take week-end trips to the North Pole, Bolshevism will be completely frozen out. When there are no unemployed and all workers are capitalists there will be less Bolshevism than ever. And when morons are not allowed to write editorials for capitalist papers, we may rest assured Bolshevism will no longer be a menace. No, Bolshevism professors will then be lecturing on the "Recent Collapse of Capitalism."

Charles Moyer, president of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers is lining up with the labor fakers in Montana, who want to kill the lively little paper known as Great Falls Town Topics. The men Charles is now fighting helped to save his neck from getting dangerously stretched some years ago. But Charlie's memory is even shorter than his neck, tho his conscience is more elastic than either.

Karl Kautsky has written another book in which he vomits every revolutionary idea he ever entertained. The renegade tries to dismiss the Russian revolution in the first chapter, but it keeps bobbing up in the rest of the book. Kautsky says it is our business to help capitalism transform itself into socialism. We might as well try helping a pole cat to transform itself into a lily.

Harriot Stanton Blatch, writing in a New York socialist paper, not the official organ of the General Electric company, congratulated the German people on the election of Hindenburg. He is a fine fellow, she says, and the women like him. It looks that way. So do the socialists, men and women.

The Seattle Union Record commends the meeting of capitalists and labor fakers with a view to solving the problem of waste in industry. Capitalism, says the Record. Yes, for the capitalists.

A Wise Fool Speareth

It is said somewhere in the bible that the "truth shall be spoken out of the mouths of fools." Perhaps in biblical days as today only those to whom truth was dearer than material success said what they wanted to say instead of what should be said. The biblical quotation above seems to fit the case of William Jennings Bryan versus evolution.

The perennial candidate for the presidency has entered the lists against the teaching of evolution in the public schools.

The specific object of attack from the leader of the Neanderthals is a Dayton, Tennessee, school teacher who purposely violated a state law against the teaching of evolution in order to test the strength of the moron element and their right to block the advance of freedom of thought.

William Jennings Bryan is what the title of this editorial designates, a "wise fool." He has made millions peddling his religious hokum and Florida real estate. God has been good to him in the way of making a living, so he stands by his friend. And he speaks the truth at least once, when he stated that "the hand that writes the teachers' pay check rules the schools."

Upton Sinclair, expert on pedagogical goose and gosling factories, never hit the nail on the head with more unerring aim than did Bryan on this occasion. The capitalist class in the industrial centers do not particularly care whether the product of their universities believes in one god, half a dozen or in a hole in the wall, provided they understand chemistry and other sciences needed in running industry profitably. But to the witch hunting Southern brain, the odor from the burning flesh of a heretic is like incense to the nostrils.

Education under the capitalist system will be the kind that finds favor in the eyes of those who foot the bills, who as Bryan puts it write the teacher's pay check. There is an object lesson for workers' education here, which should not be lost on the radical movement. They who pay the piper can call the tune. The workers cannot expect to be told their place in society by college professors paid by the money of a Rockefeller, a Ford or a Gary any more than they can expect to be told the truth about the bible in schools supervised by medieval relics like William Jennings Bryan. The workers must own and control their own schools.

The Kaiser Is Next?

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is at last installed president of the German republic. The leader of the kaiser's armies during the most critical period of the world war, now occupies the wing in the imperial palace where the "Iron Chancellor" Bismarck once made his plans to forge the scattered states into the empire which staked its existence on the flash of the sword in 1914.

Hindenburg, one of the kaiser's closest friends, now sits in the chair vacated by the traitor Ebert. There is nothing now left of the German republic but its name. The monarchists are not acting precipitately. They have probably read the history of the French revolution to good advantage. Hindenburg can play the role of "First Consul" for a while and gradually prepare the masses for the return of the Hohenzollerns.

Democrats, socialists, centrists, catholics, nationalists and fascists—all join in paying tribute to the "sterling character" of von Hindenburg. Only the Communists provide a genuine opposition. No sooner was Hindenburg elected than the Communists issued an appeal to the followers of the socialist party to join in a united front campaign against monarchism and its allies. Against the dictatorship of the capitalists and their Hindenburgs, Marx and Brauns, the Communists advanced the slogan of a workers' and peasants' government.

Hindenburg may prove to be the entering wedge for the return of the kaiser to the throne. The social-democrats have succeeded in demoralizing the German masses sufficiently to make the restoration a probable success. For generations led to believe that the socialists once in power would prove a real government of the toilers, the German workers learned that Ebert and his gang were but the servile tools of big capital. In their desperation a large number of them turned to the monarchists.

This is the result of the social-democratic policy in Germany. They have betrayed the workers and betrayed the republic, which was never anything but the tool of the capitalist and landowning classes. Ebert kept the president chair warm for von Hindenburg. The latter will hold his seat until the kaiser turns it into a throne.

The only party in Germany today that carries the banner of the class war against collaboration with capitalism and monarchism is the Communist Party. It has not yet secured the leadership over a majority of the workers. But its propaganda and the conditions forced on the German workers by their masters will accomplish that aim.

It is rumored that a certain judge who is all hot up over radicals having ulterior designs on the capitalist constitution, confiscates dice preparatory to using them in a crap game. He is alleged to spend his salary on booze and cannot afford to invest in gambling machinery. It is also reported that he auctions off the dice after he is thru with them.

Now that Coolidge has joined the anti-rum allies we may see the cider industry take a jump, and Vermont chin whiskers wiggle as they have not done in years. Coolidge is strong for home industry.

Inspiration for the Struggle

By Max Bedacht

Introduction to Engels' "The Principles of Communism," No. 3 of the Little Red Library.

Ed. Note.—This booklet of the Little Red Library can be had from the DAILY WORKER Publishing Co.—1113 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill., at 10 cents a copy—12 copies for \$1.00.

The years immediately preceding the revolutionary period of 1848 were years of indescribable political misery in Germany. Its several dozens of miniature monarchies were just that many bulwarks of reaction, so much so, that even thinking of a political change was regarded as a major crime and prosecuted as such. It is true there existed a budding capitalist class which dreamt of a unified nation and that possessed aspirations toward acquiring the political rule over the nation. But the behavior of the German bourgeoisie towards its hereditary parasitical princelings has ever been characterized by cowardice, and this cowardice enhanced by fear of the independent revolutionary ambitions of the newly developing proletariat, resulted in the bourgeoisie never permitting its dreams to become inspirations to action. And even when in an unguarded moment they were drawn into the turmoil of the revolutionary struggles in the days of March, 1848, the bourgeoisie quickly became frightened by their own courage and repaid in decades of slavish servility for the moments of insubordination.

In this stifling atmosphere of pre-revolutionary Germany it was impossible for men with spirit and intelligence to live. For the privilege of thinking, speaking or writing, the best men of the nation paid the price of exile in this period. One need only mention the names of Karl Marx and Heinrich Heine as examples.

During this epoch when the old semi-feudal order in Germany was pregnant with the new, capitalist order, revolutionary thinking was not confined solely to the proletarian elements. The revolutionary circles of German refugees in the large cities of Europe, in Brussels, Paris, London, were therefore by no means heterogeneous groups. Alongside of the proletarian elements, the revolutionary bourgeois intellectuals were quite numerous. Among the proletarian elements it was the most intelligent and most advanced itinerant journeymen (Handwerksburschen), that dominated. This class, not yet fully proletarianized, had developed its own ideology which found its clearest expression in the theories of one of their number, Wilhelm Weitling, a journeyman tailor.

These groups of emigrant revolutionists developed the truest ideas and programs for their circle. The socialist ideas of the itinerant journeymen tailor, Weitling, the teachings and preachings of the revolutionary bourgeois intellectuals, in their midst, the influence of the labor movement in the countries in which they lived, like that of the Chartist movement in England and of the Proudhonists or the Blanquists in France—all these together resulted in a theoretical mess extremely conducive to fruitless squabbles that were barren of all practical results and revolutionary activity.

Such were the conditions that prevailed in the circles of revolutionary proletarian emigrants from Germany in Brussels, in Paris and in London in 1847. Repeated attempts were made to unite these groups organizationally, these efforts culminating finally in the organization of the "League of Communists," in 1846. In converting these clubs of philosophizing, debating and quarrelling emigrants into active revolutionary organizations with proletarian predominance, Marx and Engels were tirelessly active. Marx later wrote about these activities as follows:

"We published simultaneously a number of partly printed and partly lithographed pamphlets, in which we subjected the mixture of French-English socialism, Communism and German philosophy which at that time represented the secret principles of the league to a merciless criticism; in place of this we tried to spread a scientific understanding of the economic structure of bourgeois society as the only firm theoretical basis, and finally we explained in a popular manner the question of the establishment of some Utopian system, but the conscious participation in the historic process of change of society that takes place before our very eyes."

This positive criticism found a ready echo in the league. In January, 1847, its central bureau, in London, dispatched some representatives to Brussels to invite Marx and Engels to join the league. With the development of a more lucid understanding by the members and the clarification of the purpose of the league itself, the need for a unifying program became more obvious. Marx's indefatigable efforts in Brussels soon succeeded in transforming the Brussels organization into a proletarian revolutionary club. Engels, meanwhile, had gone to Paris, where old revolutionary illusions and new illusionary theories had created a most disastrous ideological chaos in the heads of the members of the league. Engels did his best to disentangle the prevailing confusion.

In an attempt to give the League of Communists a clear program, the London committee prepared a draft entitled, "Confession of Faith," and sent

it to the affiliated clubs for discussion. This draft also reached Paris, where Moses Hess, a "philosophical" socialist, made what he thought were improvements and prevailed upon the Paris club to accept this document. But in a later meeting the decision was reversed. Engels writes about the incident in a letter to Marx, dated November 10, 1847:

"I have played an infernal trick on most (Moses Hess). He had forced thru a ludicrously improved 'Confession of Faith.' Last Friday I took it up in our circle and criticized question after question. Before I had gone thru half of them our people declared themselves satisfied. Without opposition I then had a motion passed instructing me to draft a new one."

Meantime a congress had been called of the League of Communists to meet in London on November 30, 1847. The purposes of the gathering were to work out a constitution for the league and to adopt a program. In preparation for this, Marx who came to London for this congress from Brussels, and Engels, who represented the group of Paris, had written separate drafts of such a program. Engels evidently had used as a basis for this draft the one that he had prepared in compliance with the instructions given by the Paris league. On November 24, 1847, Engels wrote to Marx:

"You had better consider this 'Confession of Faith' somewhat. I think we had better drop that catechism form and call the thing 'Communist

Manifesto'; for inasmuch as it must deal more or less with history, the previously accepted style does not fit at all. I'll bring with me the one that I made here. . . . I begin: What is Communism? And then right after the proletariat, origin, difference from former workers, development of antagonisms between proletariat and bourgeoisie, crises, conclusions. In between a number of minor points and finally the policies of the Communists. This one from here has not yet been submitted for adoption; but I think nothing is contained in it against our views."

This last sentence seems to indicate that Engels' draft made for the London conference is that same one prepared by him for the Parisian league, while the first part of the letter suggests that there was an understanding between the two friends to make individual drafts for the London gathering and that the form of a catechism should be followed by both.

The "Principles of Communism" herewith published for the first time in English evidently represents the draft of Engels. The manuscript written in German was found among Engels' posthumous papers.

We know now the final and classical form which the program of the Communists took when it was published ultimately as the "Communist Manifesto." However, the world fame that this document has achieved does not in the least lessen the value of the Engels' draft.

The Communist Manifesto is a care-

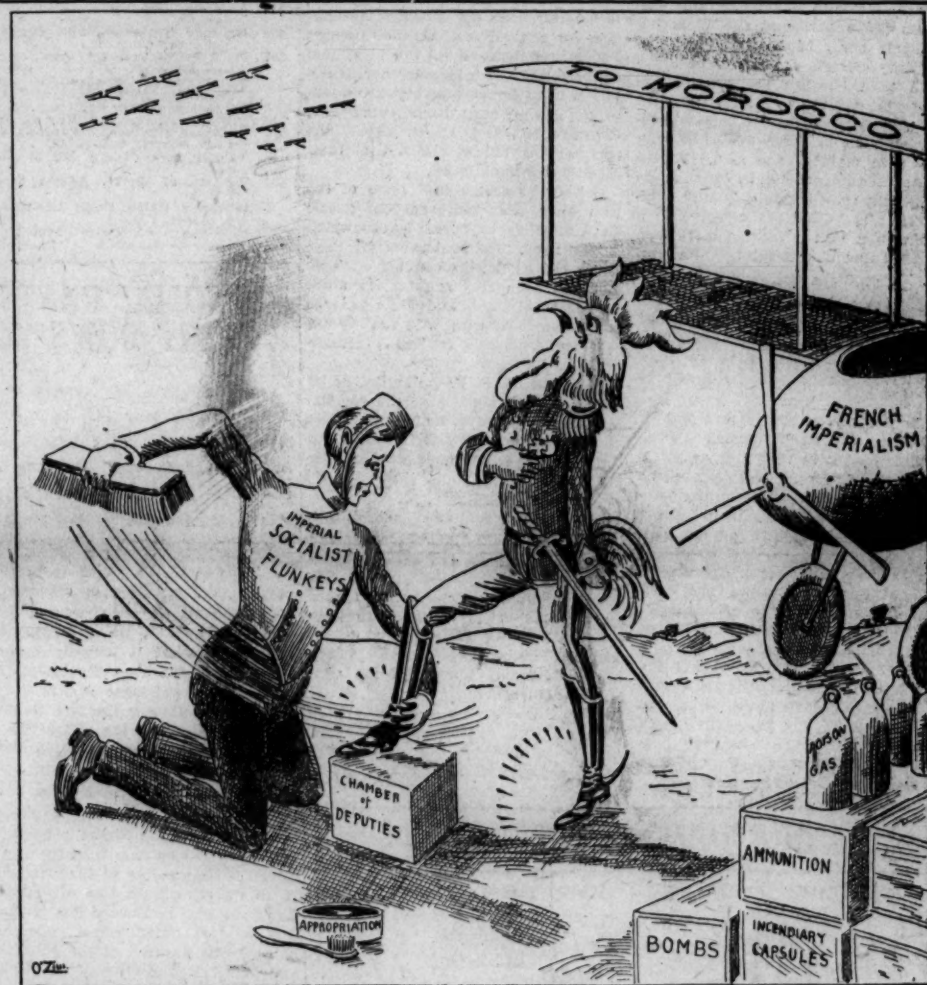
fully prepared document. Each one of its sentences stands out like a work of art hewn in granite. Altho a document prepared for the political struggle of the hour of its publication and the dealing with problems characteristic of a period long past, the manifesto is not only a historic document but also a timely source of inspiration for the struggles of today.

The draft of Engels is a manuscript written on the spur of the moment and was never put into final form for publication. Yet we find in it a clear outline of the ideas and gems of historical analysis in which the manifesto excels. The Engels' draft is proof that the Communist Manifesto is truly the result of the combined efforts of the great intellectual heroes of scientific Communism: Marx and Engels.

The draft, as contained in the discovered manuscript is not complete. Question No. 9 is unanswered. Questions twenty-two and twenty-three are answered with a remark referring to an earlier manuscript, and as no such manuscript could be found, these questions remain unanswered. For the sake of completeness we will supply, in an appendix, answers to these questions based upon the writings of Friedrich Engels or from the Communist Manifesto.

For the convenience of the readers, and to make possible a clear understanding, a number of explanatory notes have been prepared and printed in the appendix. Clarifying interjections in the text, set in parenthesis, are supplied by the translator.

THE CHIEF OCCUPATION OF SOCIALISTS



AS WE SEE IT -- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)
sian labor officials are co-operating with the Soviet government to lift the standard of living and raise the cultural level of the workers. Our American labor officials of the William Green type are co-operating with the employers to skin the workers. That's the vital difference.

SOME time ago, the DAILY WORKER carried a story of the kidnapping of Harry Pollitt, leader of the British Minority Movement, by a gang of fascists. The minority movement in England is the prototype of the Trade Union Educational League in the United States. When Pollitt's kidnapers were brot to trial they were acquitted by the court despite overwhelming evidence that they had violated the law which the British ruling class is supposed to be so particular about. This miscarriage of "justice" so outraged British labor that even a reactionary like C. T. Cramp, industrial general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, wrote to the London Daily Herald protesting against the verdict.

HIS letter is herewith published as a sidelight on the difference between the official leadership of the labor movement in England and in the United States. Can you imagine William Green or John L. Lewis writing a letter like the following, when William Z. Foster was kidnapped by the cossacks of Pat Hamrock in Colorado a few years ago?

THE Daily Herald: "I am in complete agreement with your leader of Saturday. On the subject of trade union methods, Mr. Pollitt and myself are in profound disagreement, but I

wish to say with emphasis that, whatever may be the views of Mr. Pollitt, every effort should be made to see that he receives elementary justice in precisely the same way that every citizen has a right to claim. If hoodlums are to be allowed the privilege of physical force while other citizens are to be condemned for merely advocating the same thing, a very serious position arises, in which very little public issues are involved. I do not know what legal remedy is now open to Mr. Pollitt as against this iniquitous verdict, but I certainly believe no means should be left untried to obtain a reversal of the same. If necessary, I should be prepared to subscribe to any fund which may be opened to carry this matter further.—C. T. Cramp, Industrial General Secretary, National Union of Railwaymen, London, N.W.1."

Do Some Militant Decorating at the T.U.E.L. Picnic, May 30

If you miss that T. U. E. L. picnic on Decoration Day, Saturday, May 30, you are just naturally throwing away a big time. If you must decorate something on this day, come out with the rest of the folks and help decorate Aldenhelm Grove. Get a ticket from any live wire and come early.

Ball game, bowling, swings for the youngsters, merry-go-round, singing societies and races galore. Yes, and dancing to the music of Mitchell's orchestra.

If, after the day is over and you are ready to go home, you think you haven't had the biggest 50c worth of your life, just tell the committee and see what happens to you.

Our Readers' Views

Worker Loses Hand.
Editor the DAILY WORKER:—In view of the fact that despite the letters received from Soviet land by the DAILY WORKER, the yellow socialists still claim that the American worker is better off than the Russian worker, therefore, I have decided to send your column the facts of an incident in the shipping room where I work in New York City, the financial metropolis of the capitalist world.

One of the recently invented machines which altho it lightens the labor of the toiler nevertheless thru the anti-social use to which it is put, in the end hurts the workers, is the stripping and nailing machine which nails and strips cases automatically. While working at this machine my mate threw on the power accidentally whereupon the trip which drives the nails began to shoot out nails. I immediately jumped but had both of my thumbs hurt and barely escaped losing them entirely.

The other worker obeying the slavish ideology inculcated into him by the schools of the masters attempted to stop the machine and as a result of his attempt to save his master's property, lost his right hand and the ring finger of his left hand. He is twenty-six years of age and has only been married for seven months. All he received from his grateful master was the regular workmen's compensation of four hundred dollars.

Brothers, compare this with the status of the Russian workers and ask yourselves if it is worthwhile to keep on selling our birthright, the earth, for a mess of pottage, a fair day's pay.

Fraternally yours,
Israel I. Murwitz, New York City.

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION

This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

MAY 16, 1925.

Three Hundred Mines Idle in Illinois

By ALEX REID.

OUT of 374 shipping coal mines in Illinois 300 or more are at a standstill, and the large majority of those for over a year, and many of them two years. This condition in Illinois is duplicated proportionately thruout America, and the conditions of the miners, their wives and families, as a result, beggars description.

The writer has seen many miners grown old in the industry, after a life spent in the bowels of the earth, contributing to the wealth of the nation, gray and feeble, pass into the county poor farm to spend their few remaining years. I attended a funeral of a miner a short time ago who died as a result of undernourishment and whose family is on the verge of physical collapse.

Scores of miners thruout the state who deprived themselves even of certain mere necessities to be able to buy their own home, have been forced to abandon same and seek employment elsewhere, and their shacks have gone to wreck, "a total loss," and thruout Illinois today in the mining camps black despair is met on every hand and some villages are completely deserted.

AND this in America, the wealthiest nation in the world, with its unlimited natural resources and perfected machinery of production. Sixty-five thousand miners in Illinois alone idle thru no fault of their own, willing and wanting to work and none to be had.

A surplus of coal has been produced in Illinois as in other states, and this coupled with the decline of industrial activity in other lines for the past two years, coupled with the increased use of oil as fuel, and water power, has produced this appalling situation, and with it the fact that the workers have not been paid in wages enough to buy back their production now face starvation and unemployment.

The present annual productive capacity of the coal mining industry is 1,000,000,000 tons and the annual consumptive capacity is 500,000,000 tons, or 50 per cent less. The productive capacity includes many uneconomical mines that probably will never again be opened up and which is calculated to reach 25 per cent of the mines in existence, which reduces the productive capacity to 80,000,000 tons annually.

During the war 1,000,000 men were in the industry, but since that time they have been rapidly thinned out. The industry today is employing approximately 70 per cent of that figure. The industry is 50 per cent overdeveloped. Fifty per cent of the miners working full time or 100 per cent of the men working 50 per cent of the time will produce the average consumptive capacity.

THE miners not only of Illinois, but thruout the organized field, are demanding of the union leaders that steps be taken immediately to remedy the unemployment situation and alleviate the suffering among the miners and their families, and well do the miners know that the only possible relief under this economic system that can be given them must come in the form of work, and therefore they are demanding of their leaders that a division of the available work be given them, and they are demanding now to know why a three-year contract was signed without a fight for a division of work being made, and in this respect they don't forget their former demands, and the statements of their leaders that it was the only remedy for unemployment.

Why did the miners' leaders refuse

at the scale conference to fight for a shorter workday, and why did they repudiate their former position on this question? Let us see the miners' position all the way thru since 1919.

AT the Cleveland convention Frank Farrington, chairman of the scale committee, in his report, and in compliance with the demands of hundreds of resolutions for a shorter workday and week, to divide the available work among the miners, demanded a six-hour day from bank to bank, "which was in reality a four-and-a-half-hour day at the face of the coal." (Vol. 2, p. 952, 1919 convention.)

At that same convention John L. Lewis, acting president, in speaking on that scale report, said: "I may say there is embraced in this instrument the most progressive policies that have ever been enunciated by our organization." (Vol. 2, p. 962, 1919 convention report.) At that same convention nationalization of coal mines was endorsed.

Since that time at the convention of the Illinois miners in Peoria in 1924, William Green, the international secretary-treasurer of the U. M. W. of A., said, among other things: "I have always felt that our proposal

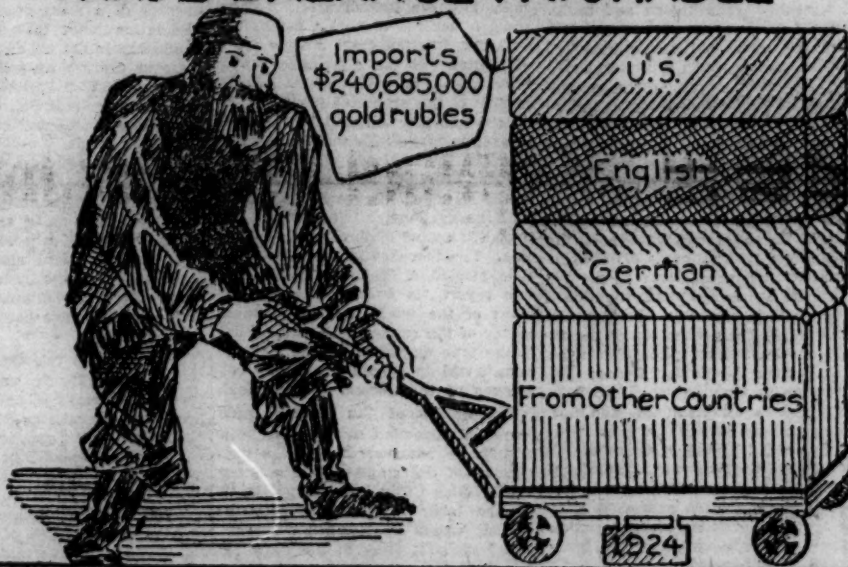
for a shorter workday in the coal mines of the country offered at least a partial solution of the unemployment problem." (Page 128 of speeches to the convention, 1924.)

IN spite of the demands of the miners, they were misled and betrayed in the Indianapolis convention, and the leaders repudiated their former positions. Frank Farrington brought forward a proposed contract, authorizing the scale committee to get as good a contract as it was possible to get on the basis of no reduction in wages, and it was understood by the most

(Continued on page 8)

HOOVER'S DEPARTMENT ADMITS HOOVER LIES

FIFTH OF SOVIET IMPORTS AMERICAN; TRADE BALANCE FAVORABLE



SOVIET RUSSIAN TRADE, 1924, IN GOLD RUBLES, 1913 VALUE

Country	Exports	Imports
England	80,725,000	53,903,000
Germany	66,440,000	51,307,000
U.S.	7,183,000	46,172,000
Persia	7,685,000	22,357,000
Trade with all Countries,	369,942,000	240,685,000

U.S. Dept. of Commerce Data Science Service Washington D.C.

By HARRISON GEORGE.

ALTHO Herbert Hoover, like ex-Secretary Hughes, has long been insisting that Soviet Russia is an "economic vacuum," Hoover's own government department, the department of commerce, has been forced to acknowledge that such a statement is a lie.

The above illustration, as shown, is issued by the U. S. department of commerce at Washington, D. C., and shows at the top the imports into Soviet Russia from the United States, England, Germany and other countries; and at the foot, the balance of trade between exports from and imports into Soviet Russia during 1924.

A Credit Balance for Soviet Russia. It will be noted that the balance is favorable to Soviet Russia by 129,

257,000 gold rubles (a gold ruble is equivalent to 50 cents American money). Taken in conjunction with the fact that the Soviet budget for 1924 was not only balanced, but that a "respectable surplus" was accumulated, the economic security of the Soviet Union is proved beyond question, and out of the mouths of its enemies.

How this affects the lives of the workers may be shown by the following short quotation from the speech of Zinoviev before the enlarged executive committee of the Communist International on March 25, when he said:

"Furthermore, the wages of the workers in Moscow, Leningrad and other towns, during the last three months, in a number of branches of industry, have exceeded pre-war wages."

Hiding the Truth.

It is notable that the department of commerce statement shown above, was printed in the capitalist press on the financial page, the DAILY WORKER taking it from the Chicago Daily News of May 9, where it was hidden away between market story headlines about "Wheat Price Smash," "Hog Values" and "News and Gossip of the Pits." Yet on the editorial and news pages, the Chicago Daily News still follows the exploded myth that "Soviet Russia is an economic vacuum."

It goes without saying that if the Soviet imports are one-fifth from America with all the handicaps of trading without recognition and treaty facilities, the recognition of Russia would increase the proportion to at least double or treble the figure and give work to many unemployed.

The Fight for World Trade Union Unity

By A. LOZOVSKY.

Speech of the Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions to the Enlarged Executive Committee Meeting of the Communist International.

THE line laid down on the trade union question by the fifth world congress of the Communist International has been strikingly confirmed by the course of events. The unity of the trade union movement has become the most popular and the most vital fighting slogan, which appeals to all the masses.

Since the fifth world congress, rather important changes have taken place in the political picture of the world trade union movement, which must be taken into consideration if the future line of our work is to be laid down correctly. The new events in the course of this period have been: (1) The trip of the British delegation to the Soviet Union; (2) the sixth trade union congress of the Soviet Union and the conclusion of a fundamental agreement between the British trade unions and the Soviet unions; (3) the action of the Second International and of the right wing of the Amsterdam International (Brussels, Jan. 1-6, 1925) against the British delegation and the new tendencies in the world trade union movement; (4) the coming to a head of the differences of opinion in the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International on the question of the attitude towards the Russian trade unions (Session of the executive bureau on Feb. 4-9); (5) the endorsement by a large number of reformist trade unions and trades councils in France, Germany, Belgium and other countries of unity and of the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee; (6) the decision of the general council of the British trade unions to call a conference of representatives of the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council and of the British General Council of Trade Unions for the discussion of the difficulties which have arisen in consequence of the session of the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International; (7) the conference of representatives of the Soviet trade unions and the British trade unions which begins in London on April 2; (8) the publication of the report of the British delegation upon its trip thru the Soviet Union; (9) the campaign for unity which has been developed in all countries, and into which millions of workers have been drawn; and (10) the evidence of the relations of German and international social-democracy with the profiteers, thru which our often expressed opinion that the enemies of trade union unity are direct agents of the bourgeoisie, is confirmed.

THE most interesting aspects of these events are as follows: (1) That the ideological differences of opinion within the Amsterdam International have come to such a head that they not only paralyze the activity—or putting it better, the inactivity—of this organization, but also compel the individual sections of the Amsterdam International to come in the open against one another;

(2) That the slogan of unity and of the united front are beginning to take on practical organizational forms despite the obstinate sabotage of international social-democracy.

The fight within the Amsterdam International has been going on for a long time already; up to recently, this struggle has been going on horizontally, between the upper strata and the lower strata. The opposition in the Amsterdam International consists of two groups, a crystallized one and an amorphous (loosely knit) one. The former has been organized by the Communist Parties upon the platform of the R. I. L. U. and bears the name: Minority Movement, Opposition Bloc, Fraction, etc. The other section reflects the discontent of the masses, but it does not touch the fundamental kernel of the tactics and politics of the Amsterdam International. The dissatisfaction of the masses grew more intense after the occupation of the Ruhr as a result of the inactivity of the Amsterdam International. It

rose during the whole of 1923 and was most clearly expressed in 1924, when the British trade union movement, as a result of the continuing economic crisis and the lessons of the MacDonald period, went over to the left wing of the Amsterdam International. The entire trade union movement of Great Britain entered the opposition to the traditional policy on a very essential and extremely important question of the world labor movement: whether the united front with the Soviet trade unions should be established, or the hostile acts against the revolutionary trade unions in general and the Soviet Union in particular should be continued.

THE action of the British delegation displeased the reformists to such a degree that the entire international social-democracy and the reformist trade union bureaucracy attacked the British delegation and requested assistance from their colleagues in the labor party and in the right wing of the trade union movement in Great Britain itself, in order to divert the British trade union movement from its "pernicious role." This entire campaign came to an end at the last session of the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International (Feb. 6-8) with the acceptance of the allegedly "compromise resolution" of Steenhuis, against which the British delegation voted. Even the most lenient critics had to admit that this resolution was nothing but a very stupid and clumsy maneuver. Politically, this resolution signifies the victory of the right wing over the left, which was well understood by the general council of the British trade unions, when it decided to hold a conference with the Russian trade unions for a discussion "of the difficulties, which have arisen in consequence of the session of the executive bureau of the Amsterdam International." The state of excitement of the social-democrats over the British trade unions is demonstrated by the unashamed attacks of the Russian mensheviks (in "Sotsialistichesky Vestnik" of March 19) upon the report of the British delegation. The mensheviks write in an article headed A Dishonest Book, that this report "is a deliberate concealment of the truth and a leading astray of the reader," etc., etc. That is the tone employed by the Russian mensheviks in speaking of their colleagues of the Second International.

THE leaders of the British trade union movement could not let such attacks go unanswered. In the first number of the monthly International Trade Union Unity, which is published by the labor research department, Purcell writes as follows: "The so-called socialist press of the continental countries cannot serve as a reliable source of information at present . . . it does not give an unprejudiced account of the facts." And later on "Oudegeest, as well as Jouhaux (not to mention the Vorwarts) have shown beyond all doubt that they consider the so-called 'compromise motion' a cunning step which is intended to thwart our 9 months of effort for the establishment of international unity." He calls the methods of the right Amsterdamers "trickery."

In the official organ of the Amsterdam International Oudegeest (the secretary) ridicules the statements of the president and states that the bureau of the Amsterdam International gave no instructions for the writing of such an article. This entire polemic shows that the differences of opinion in the Amsterdam International are much more serious than many people believe.

THE world trade movement was never entirely united, neither ideologically, nor from the point of view of organization. At present the trade unions are differentiated along political, national, religious and racial lines. The largest numbers of workers are organized in the reformist and revolutionary trade unions. But, the problem of unity posed by the fifth congress of the C. I., set the Communists before the question of uniting, not only the revolutionary and reformist unions, but of drawing into the united trade union move-

ment the unorganized workers as well as the members of the catholic, protestant and similar trade union organizations.

The most serious obstacle on this road is the line of tactics of the right wing of the Amsterdam International, which want to choke off the initiative campaign for unity at any price; the methods of sabotage employed to this end are extremely varied. The organizational and political focus of the campaigns against unity is however, the Second International, and this for a very simple reason: Whoever advocates the united front of the bourgeoisie must be against the united front of the workers.

The complexity of the situation, the difficulty of the struggle, old habits and traditions, insufficient flexibility, and the inability to make the necessary organizational changes have also given rise to several deviations in our own ranks. The more openly we speak of those deviations, the sooner will we succeed in overcoming them.

THESE deviations are as follows:

(a) Organizational conservatism; (b) the interpretation of the slogan of unity as a maneuver; (c) unity at any price; (d) the blunting of the struggle against the social-democracy in trade unions; (e) tendencies for the dissolution of the revolutionary trade unions, and even of the R. I. L. U.

The fight against organizational conservatism must be carried on by us in the most decisive manner. If the dissolution of any independent union may be of service in the conquering of a mass organization, this dissolution must take place, for organization is not an end in itself but a means towards an end. Everything depends upon the situation and the ratio of the strength of the Communists and the reformists in the labor movement.

On the other hand comrades are of the opinion that our slogan is only a maneuver. This entirely incorrect point of view must be combatted most energetically. We demand a serious, self sacrificing and sincere struggle for the unity of the trade union movement. Every Communist, every party member, must take note of this once and for all.

THE obstinate resistance of the social-democrats to unity has led several adherents of unity to the following considerations: Since social-democracy bitterly opposes any endeavor for unity because of fear of Communist propaganda and agitation, it may happen that the Communist struggle against reformism will be blunted for the sake of the unity of the trade union movement. This is the most dangerous tendency in our campaign for unity. If it should chance to happen that in our struggle for unity the intensity of our Communist criticism against reformism should be blunted, then the unity which we might have attained would be turned against us. We must fight any such tendencies in a most decisive manner.

Further, we should notice that the desire for unity with some comrades takes on the form of stormy impatience. This impatience serves as an explanation also for those tendencies which consider the liquidation of the entire trade union movement as the only right solution. The Communist International was and remains decidedly against any such tendencies. The struggle for unity does not signify liquidation. The liquidation of the R. I. L. U. is proposed as liquidation in order to bring about a united international, it presupposes the liquidation of the Amsterdam International. The situation is similar in the various countries (France, Czechoslovakia), where we have a serious mass movement of revolutionary trade unionists.

HEGEL says that truth is concrete. Therefore, there is no such thing as a unity schablon in accordance with which every country is to carry on its struggle for unity. The methods and forms of the struggle change according to the situation, time and place. Therefore, in this connection

it is possible to group together a number of countries.

(1) Countries with a united revolutionary trade union movement (the Soviet Union). (2) Countries with a unified trade union movement, containing strong revolutionary minorities and where there exist small parallel revolutionary or reactionary trade union organizations (Germany, Great Britain, Italy). (3) Countries where the trade union movement is split, where the reformists are in the majority (Czechoslovakia, Holland, etc.)

(4) Countries where the trade union movement is split and where the reformists have a majority due to the police terror of the bourgeois state (Jugo-Slavia, Roumania). (5) Countries where the trade union movement is unified, but where because of the political and police conditions the trade unions are affiliated to no international (Norway, Finland). (6) Countries where in addition to the central organizations independent, reactionary and revolutionary trade unions exist, thus causing the trade unions to be without any international affiliation (United States). (7) Countries where the trade union movement is split and the revolutionary workers have the majority (France). (8) Countries where in addition to the big organizations small syndicalist and anarcho-syndicalist organizations exist. In accordance with this we can formulate our tactics for the struggle for unity on broad outlines.

(1) In England the struggle for unity must be conducted on the following lines: (a) further consolidation of the Minority Movement, (b) struggle against groups and guild tendencies, (c) struggle to bring about the affiliation of all trade unions to the Trade Union Council, (d) struggle for the creation of industrial unions on the basis of factory council, (e) transformation of the general council into leading organ, (f) participation of the Trade Council in the national union congresses and development of its role in local organizations, (g) definite support of the left wing in all its endeavors to attain unity, (h) decisive struggle against the right wing, (i) struggle against the influence of imperialism on the working class, (j) struggle against the labor aristocracy in the labor party which is intent on stemming the onward march of the workers.

(2) In Germany the struggle for unity must be on the following lines: the creation and organization of an oppositional of revolutionary minority, intense struggle against the policy of expulsion and an endeavor to reunite the independent unions with the reformist unions. The party's chief endeavor should be in the direction of organizing the revolutionary opposition and the crystallization of a real left wing in the trade unions. The center of the struggle for unity must be in the factories and factory councils. The struggle for the factory councils signifies the struggle for unity.

(3) In Czechoslovakia. The struggle in the factories must be our chief aim where unity organs must be created and mixed committees must be established for the conduct of the common struggle. Following on these unity conferences must be convened of the factory councils and the trade unions according to districts and finally the national congress of trade unions must be initiated, to which social-democrats, national socialists and revolutionaries in the trade unions should be invited, including both Czechs and Germans; there exists no danger that at this congress we will be in a minority. What is necessary for an actual and not merely pretended fight for unity is the establishment of fractions in all trade unions in this country as well as in all others, as well as the formation and consolidation of groups sympathizing with us in the reformist and national socialist trade unions.

IN France: (a) The establishment of committees or commissions for unity in the factories and workshops;

(Continued on page 7)

Soviet Diplomacy Fights for Workers

Note to Poland on Murder of Exchange Prisoners

The following is the complete text of the note of protest addressed to the Polish envoy at Moscow by Georg Chitcherin, people's commissar for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, on April 2, 1925, with regard to the murder of two Communist prisoners by a Polish police sergeant while they were being taken to the border to be exchanged for two Polish prisoners held by the Soviet government:

"At the instruction of the Soviet government I have the honor to bring the following to your knowledge:

"On March 26 of the current year the Polish government gave its assent to the exchange of Messrs. Wiczorkiewicz and Baginski, convicted in November, 1923, during the trial of a political organization, for Mr. Ussas, an expert attached to the Polish delegation on the mixed Russo-Polish evacuation commission, charged with crimes provided against in Articles 10, 157, part 2, 168 and 169a of the criminal code of the R. S. F. S. R., covering acts of sexual perversion and cruelty committed upon subordinates, and Mr. Laszkiewicz, sometime secretary of the former Polish consulate general at Tiflis, indicted under Article 66 of the criminal code.

"As was decided by both parties, the actual exchange was to take place on the 29th of March at the border station of Kolosovo, whither Messrs. Ussas and Laszkiewicz, the individuals subject to exchange, were transferred in the custody of a representative of the people's commissariat for foreign affairs.

"At four o'clock on March 29, Mr. Kulikowski, the head of the Polish repatriation delegation, having up to that moment delayed carrying out the exchange for reasons not understood, announced to Mr. Eliska, the agent of the people's commissariat for foreign affairs of the Union of S. S. R., that the exchange could not be effected due to causes beyond his control.

"According to advices subsequently received from eye-witnesses, the details of which were confirmed by the Polish press, and likewise according to the oral report of Mr. Zelesinski, counselor on the Polish mission, Messrs. Baginski and Wiczorkiewicz were, in a situation precluding the possibility of supposing it a case of chance concurrence of circumstances or of individual criminal impulses, brutally murdered in the presence of representatives of the local and central Polish authorities and while in the custody of their convoy on the journey from Stolbzy station to the place appointed for the exchange—Kolosovo station.

"In the name of the Soviet government I lodge the most vigorous protest against this crime committed by Polish authorities, a crime unheard of among civilized countries—the murder of Baginski and Wiczorkiewicz by an individual employed in the government's service almost at the moment of their exchange and under the eyes of Polish officials specially assigned in connection with this exchange.

"The indignation aroused among the broad masses of the Soviet Union's population by the above-mentioned crime, is further intensified by the fact that an analogous murder occurred in Poland on January 2, 1919, when a Russian Red Cross delegation, headed by Mr. Veselovsky and including M. Altman, Aivazova and the physician, Dr. Klotzman, was massacred while being deported across the frontier of Poland by the Polish authorities.

"The Soviet government therefore had grounds to expect that on this occasion the Polish government would adopt all the necessary measures to prevent the repetition of a similar occurrence and to deliver the persons to be exchanged, Messrs. Baginski and Wiczorkiewicz, to the exchange point unharmed.

"In conclusion, expressing the con-

fidence that the Polish government will arrange for a strict and thorough investigation of the murder of the exchange prisoners, Messrs. Baginski and Wiczorkiewicz, and that the guilty will suffer penalties in proportion to the gravity of the crime committed by them, I have the honor to notify you, Mr. Envoy, that the non-fulfillment of the conditions accepted by the Polish government for the personal exchange gives the Soviet government, with respect to the individuals at present designated for extradition to Poland under an exchange arrangement, complete freedom of action within the bounds of the laws in force in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

Note to Poland Regarding Abuse of Immunity by Polish Consul at Minsk.

ON April 1, 1925, the people's commissariat for foreign affairs of the Soviet Union addressed a note to Poland concerning the unjustifiable action of the Polish consul at Minsk, who from March 30 to April 1, took the liberty of sheltering in the consular premises and refused to surrender an individual summoned to appear as a defendant before a criminal court.

The note points out that it is contrary to international law for the consul or diplomatic representatives of any nation to engage in active opposition to the legal measures of organs functioning in the country which has received them. "Such a situation," it goes on to state, "would threaten the entire institution of diplomatic and consular representation." Far from giving him the right to conceal a refugee in his official premises, the privileges of diplomatic immunity accorded to Mr. Karczewski, the Polish consul at Minsk, required him to refuse such shelter.

Stress is laid upon the fact that the passport of Mr. Ussas, the refugee in question, did not exempt him from prosecution under the Union's criminal code for his offense and, furthermore, that the accused had previously offered himself up voluntarily for trial by the courts of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics. Under the circumstances Mr. Karczewski's refusal to surrender Mr. Ussas upon his taking refuge in the consulate constituted "an abuse of his official privileges which renders his further presence in the post of consul or in any other capacity in the Soviet Union impossible."

The note concludes with a notice that Mr. Karczewski's exequatur is considered to have lapsed and requests the Polish diplomatic mission to instruct him to quit the territory of the Soviet Union without delay.

Soviet Government Withdraws Troops from Outer Mongolia.

ON March 6, Mr. Karakhan, Soviet ambassador to Peking, delivered the following note to the Chinese minister of foreign affairs for transmission to his government:

In the beginning of the year 1921 part of the white guard armies routed by the Red Army, retreated to Mongolian territory, where, having united with elements hostile to the Soviet government, they created a base for new attacks upon the territory of the Soviet Republics with the aim of overthrowing the authority of the workers and peasants. Repeated requests addressed to the Chinese government for the liquidation of the white guard bands of Seminov, Ungern and others freely operating and organizing on the territory of Mongolia, led to no positive results, as the Chinese government was indifferent to these urgent appeals by the Soviet government. In view of this in the interests of the safety of its frontiers the Soviet government was constrained to conduct part of the Red Army into Mongolian territory and liquidate all the white guard bands and organizations which, organized and supported by foreign imperialism, were preparing to invade the Soviet Republics once more from Mongolia.

After the liquidation of the white guard armies part of the Red Army remained in Mongolia in the interest of the preservation of order and for the purpose of preventing the organization of white bands as a new menace to the safety of U. S. S. R.

With the establishment of order and the organization of proper authority the Soviet government gradually decreased the Red Army forces in Mongolia. However, the absence of relations between the Soviet government and China and the latter's participation in a coalition hostile to the Union of S. S. R. blocked the settlement of the question of the Red Army's presence on Mongolian territory, and only the agreement signed between the Union of S. S. R. and China on May 31, 1924, paved the way for the settlement of this question. According to the treaty signed on May 31, 1924, it was stipulated that after the question of the withdrawal of the forces from Outer Mongolia, namely, the question of the term of the withdrawal of these forces and the measures to be taken in the interest of the safety of the frontiers, had been decided at a conference, the Soviet government would remove its forces from outer Mongolia.

However, despite the fact that the conference was to be opened within a month from the signing of the treaty, internal circumstances prevented the Chinese government from doing so in due time. Meanwhile the Soviet government, altho in virtue of the agreement with China it might not have removed its forces until the period of their evacuation had been fixed at the conference and the requisite guarantees for the safety of the frontiers had been given by the Chinese

government, decided, nevertheless, to withdraw its forces immediately without awaiting the conference.

I herewith have the honor to inform the Chinese government that the Soviet government has proceeded with the withdrawal of its forces from Outer Mongolia with the assent of the Mongolian government, and that at the present time the evacuation of the Red Army detachments from the territory of Mongolia is finished.

In bringing this to the government's knowledge I hope that the Chinese government will suitably appreciate this friendly step by the government of the Union of S. S. R. The government of the Union of S. S. R. also trusts that the circumstances which formerly constrained it to send the Red Army into Mongolian territory will not, in conjunction with altered conditions, recur in the future.

At the same time I earnestly express the confidence that the Chinese government will not neglect the happy occasion for settling the problem of the interrelations between two brother peoples by a peace-promoting arrangement with the Mongolian people.

The government of the Union of S. S. R., while regarding the interrelations in question as the exclusive affair of the Chinese and Mongolian peoples, will, nevertheless, be happy to witness the restoration of brotherly association between the Chinese and Mongolian peoples according to principles of justice and on the basis of their national aspirations, which will assure the further economic progress both of Outer Mongolia and of the northwestern region, and will likewise promote the development of economic and other relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.



BUILDERS AT WORK

These Subs Came in from
on May 14:

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harry Casten (3); Katterfeld (2); Louis Niebri, Isaac Brody, Eteenpain, Leo Margolis, J. Cohen, M. Horowitz, Rutman, Adele Jager, Sarah Pecker.
CLEVELAND, O.—J. A. Hamilton (3).
CHICAGO, ILL.—Clara Saffern (3); Nancy Markoff, Bertha Boardman, D. E. Earley, S. Hammersmark.
DETROIT, MICH.—A. E. Goetz (4).
S. BEND, IND.—Amos E. Kirk (2).
GARY, IND.—M. J. Cunovich.
BOSTON, MASS.—Elsie Pultur (2).
HOLIDAYS COVE, W. VA.—F. Grasse.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—H. Stoltz.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Fred Merrick.
SUPERIOR, WIS.—Tymoles.

Do You Cover Union Meetings?

Live Locals Do This.

In those units of the party where they have learned to "go to the masses"—going to union meetings with literature, has been a systematically organized procedure.

In Chicago and other cities, this method is being developed to a high stage of efficiency with increasing results. The regular trade union meetings are apportioned off to branches in the district where they are held. The branch-agents in turn arrange to have a squad organized (preferably of girls!) to cover regularly a certain union meeting with the DAILY WORKER, Workers Monthly and occasionally other literature. (The Little Red Library is well suited for this purpose.)

This kind of systematic sale of literature is important work that plants the seed for future Communist growth.

Is your local doing this? If not, then this matter should be taken up at the next meeting of the C. C. C. or your branch. In the field of organized labor is the material for future increase in the ranks of our party—why not work here?

MASTERS AND SLAVES (A Story

(Continued from last Saturday)

(Translated by Simon Felshin)

III.

JOE was already there waiting for him. His face was beaming.

"It ain't hard to find work here," he reported.

And Nickles told the story about Propapapadakis.

Then about his "things." What could he take along to Broadmoor? The excuse that the things were lost looked kind of fishy to them, it was old stuff.

"Come on, let's take a look around, maybe we'll get some kind of handbag from cardboard for twenty-nine cents."

"But then, you won't have a cent left"—Nickles objected feebly.

"I got a dollar. We can even have a meal. Come on . . ."

They didn't get anything for twenty-nine, but they got a handbag for thirty-nine cents. And it was a pretty big one. The second-hand dealer gave them back the rags, and now the handbag was even filled with "things."

With satisfaction they hunted up a lunch room. And Nickles didn't even have to walk home, for his friend gave him the fourteen cents for carfare.

While they were eating Joe chatted about the new job.

"But what do you say about that, there ain't no union men here?"

This fact did not upset Nickles. To tell the truth he didn't have any high regard for union men. His principle was, not so much to fight against the boss, as to deceive him.

On this point Nickles and Joe had their first argument. But in spite of that they separated very good friends.

THE city.

Colorado Springs.

The air here is clean. There are no factories. Mountains are marked off against the blue sky far off. broad streets. Small houses, sanitariums, hospitals. The little houses have small projecting balconies. The sick lie there. Nine o'clock the city is already asleep. The electric lights go out.

Silence . . . Deep silence . . . The sick love silence. After nine o'clock the city belongs to them entirely.

The lifeless city.

The city of the sick.

THIS sickness is contagious.

However, it is not the bacilli which are infectious, but rather the spirit of the sick people. It is communicated to the workers.

There are no factories here, but there are workers. In hospitals and in business places, in automobile traffic and in barber shops . . . And streets are being built too . . . And many, many new houses.

But the spirit of the sick is communicated to the workers.

Silence . . . silence . . . silence . . .

The bosses pay wages. As much as they please. The workers don't get much. They don't live well. Their days are passed in poverty.

And the bourgeois have big paunches.

IV.

THE white palace.

It lies directly at the foot of the mountains.

A terrace, and on the other side of the terrace an immense park. Shrubs and trees well kept. But here and there the park was allowed to grow wild. And among the big trees a glittering lake. Versailles in miniature. Mrs. Broidin loves Versailles. In the music room there is a picture of it. This picture was made by a very bad artist; but it is dedicated to Mrs. Broidin: "In memory of a wonderful experience."

Mrs. Broidin loves Versailles . . .

For Versailles reminds one of splendor and sovereignty. She looks with great and deep respect upon royalty, which one might expect of an American woman. And she had picked Mr. Broidin as a husband only because he came from a highly distinguished family. Aristocratic English blood flows in his veins. That means a great deal, and what is more, it is blood of a family still prominent today. A pillar of the present.

The family of a leading statesman.

Oh, how deeply that affects Mrs. Broidin, although she does not know this political leader. And the English statesman probably does not dream that he has any relatives in Colorado Springs—but that is of no consequence.

Not that he cares. But still Mr. Broidin subscribes to the New York Herald, just to keep himself well informed on the life and activity of his namesake.

That is his duty.

His social duty.

And anyway, the Broidin family feels very deeply on this question; it must discharge all social duties of every kind.

Birth carries obligations. In America too. And surely no one could possibly believe that English descent is in contradiction to Americanism. On the contrary. If anything, Mr. Broidin is more than one hundred per cent American.

In the city they always said about him: "He is our real hundred percent."

And he certainly is that.

One hundred per cent.

He detests Catholics, Jews.

He has a burning hatred for radicals.

Together with Weeks and General Pershing he is of the opinion that the pacifists were just as destructive as the Bolsheviks.

The measures taken by the government for getting rid of the red menace he considered as nothing less than right.

His grandfather left him a big library which he does not permit himself to neglect. The servant's first duty is to dust the books carefully; and furthermore he has arranged with a Parisian Russian publisher to receive every new royalist publication.

But Mr. Broidin does not get his views from these books, for he does not read. The only thing he reads are the headlines in the local papers and the New York Herald. This was sufficient for giving him his political bearings.

And yet he loves his library very much. The big mountains glitter in the distance. And there are such gorgeous leather arm-chairs. It is fine to muse in the cool, comfortable stillness within the depths of an arm-chair. He thinks of a good-looking, healthy girl, and after his meal it is a relief to be rocked from his clamorous, unsatisfied craving into sweet dreams.

How healthy it is to doze in the library.

MR. BROIDIN feels himself rather young. It was as tho around him stretched an empty space. His condition could best be described in the following words: a love had died in his heart, and he is now hankering for a new one. His wife had never satisfied him entirely, but now he finds her dry, boring, and withered.

Once in a while he would saunter into the parlor. At one end, there stood, in marble, the former Mrs. Broidin. Graceful, fragrant, full of fresh youth. That's how he would have liked her to be.

But today she seemed to him much like—an animated broom-stick.

And he was hankering after youth.

Flesh.

The whole forenoon he walked in the park.

Fresh fragrance.

He looked on as the workers leveled the paths. The machines mowed the grass. The watering pots covered the turf with water.

Five dogs followed his steps.

He played with the dogs.

And yet the terrible, tormenting desire did not leave him.

The desire for young, fresh woman's flesh.



On this Matter— Don't Stand in Doubt! Up to June 15 Only—

You can take advantage of this offer, made to enable every worker to have BOTH the

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A six month sub to the WORKERS MONTHLY will be given to everyone sending a full year sub to the DAILY WORKER—or \$6.00 worth of subs (\$8.00 worth in Chicago).

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ry of the Working Class)

-:-

By John Lassen

HE work was not so simple as Nickles had imagined.

He had to be on his feet at 6 o'clock in the morning and to light the fire in the kitchen.

"These people use up more dishes than they eat food," he decided.

He stood in close relation to the dishes. He was, to speak, an interested party—for he had to wash all those dishes together with Marguerite.

And then there were the knives.

Every one of them was Nickles' sworn enemy. The point is that silver knives have a peculiarity of having two parts. And each of the two parts must be polished separately.

Oh, those knives!

Mrs. and Mr. Broidin did not seem to care for the latest inventions. Mr. Broidin's great grandfather must have brot along the knife-polisher from England; it consisted of a board and sandpaper. One of Nickles' hardest problems was the correct and even application of the sandpaper.

And we must add, that only rarely did this problem find a successful solution.

The knives had to shine all in the same degree. In the knives that Nickles polished there were always traces of grains of sand to be seen.

Fortunately John was a good chap, and initiated him into the art of polishing knives. But he needed ten minutes for every single knife. Ten minutes!

"Isn't that too much?"—Nickles asked.

"No"—John answered him—"because the knives must be sharp and bright."

But sharpening the knives required a great exertion of muscular power. One got real muscle-fer from it. And he had no chance at all to sabotage at this work for the knives underwent a careful scrutiny before every meal.

"At Protapadakis, we did this with a machine"—Nickles remarked.

And then the carpet-cleaner.

"Why is there no electric vacuum-cleaner?"—Nickles asked. In the meantime turning all his attention to the task of picking up every little grain of dust from the carpet.

Nickles had a host of such enemies. Among others the white doors with their tiny ornaments that he had to wash. But noticing that his predecessors had not attended to this work with such extraordinary care, he also tried to simplify it as much as possible. He took the tub. He dipped a rag and a piece of soap, got down by the door, passed over the parts that were especially dirty, but hardly got up from his sitting posture: that is how he rested from the hardship of polishing knives.

There was no chance however, of simplifying in the same way the work of cleaning the floors. For this work they commandeered even the gardeners, and that's where the heavy drudgery came in, for the thick carpets had to be rolled up and had to be carried out together with the massive furniture.

"And how often!"—Nickles stormed. There was one big room for almost every day. And then he had to turn and turn! And hop around with the wax thru the whole room so that the floor would shine properly! No, this work was no pleasure.

When it was about time to go to eat Nickles was dead tired.

He thot again and again of how, outwardly, the liveried lackeys and servants in dress coats looked like idlers, but in reality they have to drudge just as bitterly.

Nickles asked John, when was his day off? He really wanted to put the question this way: "When is my day off?"—but then he thot that the other form was much finer.

"A day off?—there's no such thing really—only when the master and mistress are invited anywhere we have to go to the city too."

They spoke about this matter while they were eating.

Mary, the chambermaid, gave vent to her disgust at not being able to go to church Sundays.

"I never heard of such a thing"—Marguerite said.

Mary was of a warlike nature anyway. At lunch-time she used to tell of her experiences with Mrs. Broidin. Today there was a quarrel over the

shoes. Yesterday the Mrs. had said that she would like to have the shoes shined only once in a long while, because the white "slippers" (slippers!—boats, regular boats!—Mary jeered) were very delicate. And today she already got a calling down for not shining the slippers.

"That's how crazy she is!"

They were unanimously of the opinion that Mrs. Broidin was absolutely crazy. And Marguerite who stood in awe of Mary was especially convinced of this. Ah, she despised the Mrs., but was entirely submissive to her. Her tyrannical bearing. Her sharp, commanding, imperious tone. Her cutting voice which tolerated no contradiction. Her constant demands. The three shrill rings of the bell. All of this filled her with fright. Made her powerless before the woman.

She blushed again and again.

She even felt at times that her knees trembled. And she did everything that she was ordered to do! Immediately. Without contradiction. She did not forget for a moment the idea that she was servant, and the other mistress. And that she was here to be ordered about.

LUNCH was, always a pleasant half hour. Lillian the cook looked on with kindly eyes, taking care that everyone ate heartily. She did not spare Mrs. Broidin's provision room in the least. The enjoyment was spoiled only because of the great hurry, for the master and mistress began to eat at one o'clock. The table had to be set. The table-service had to be scrutinized. Then there were the dishes.

The master and mistress never dined alone. If they didn't have any persons for guests, the dogs were present. The five dogs. The woman and man could not stand each other, they had to have something to distract them.

The beasts afforded a good deal of amusement. They leaped about. They played.

It is true of course that they blocked the way when the meal was being served; this was most unpleasant to Nickles and John. The Mr. and Mrs. were very much amused when one dog snapped at Nickles' leg as he served up the roast. In such cases it is the servant's duty to be silent.

And Nickles felt in secret an overwhelming desire to give that dog a hard kick in the side, and he resolved to do it that very evening.

Ordinarily however there was almost always guests, which was something Nickles did not like at all. For guests meant still more dishes, more dinner service.

Marguerite was also of the same opinion.

MARGUERITE was a very good girl.

She always helped Nickles at dish-washing, and he in turn would perform knightly services for her. For instance, leaves had to be laid under the cantaloupes. Nickles went down to the park willingly and plucked uniform-shaped fresh leaves from the lime-trees. (This was one of the basic requirements.) And he also helped her to cut up pumpkins. He took the long, thin, sharp, knife in his hand, lifted it up in the air and like an executioner he struck down with it upon the pumpkin.

"See! Sh, sh. . . that's how they cut off Propapadakis' head."

"Oh, oh, oh"—Marguerite cried with horror—"that must have been frightful."

The repeated the performance several times, then he picked out a very big and fine-looking cantaloupe.

"This here is Gunaris!"

Marguerite felt real pity for Cantaloupe-Gunaris, which met a wretched death under Nickles' executioner's axe.

"BUT now I'm goin' to get even on that dog"—thot Nickles, looking out at the animals thru the window.

"If I only knew which one took a bite at me. . . Maybe I can recognize him. . ."

he thot.

But . . .

One dog came crawling to him. Gently. And put its head under his hand. He would like to stroke the dog. It was Dolly. And the others also leaped about him, wagged their tails.

Poor dogs. . . You too are servants.

And he stroked Dolly.

(To be continued next Saturday)

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The Latest Wave of Terror in Poland

By T. DOMBAL.

Prison—this is the word which under the present conditions in Poland does not only mean for all revolutionary fighters in Poland the loss of their freedom for many, many years, but above all a time of physical tortures and inhuman, degrading treatment by the bourgeois hangmen.

The prisons of "democratic" Poland with regard to the barbarian treatment of the prisoners, have by far exceeded the sad fame of the czarist dungeons and can today only compete with the prisons of the colonial countries.

Centers of Disease.

To the unheard of sanitary conditions in the wet and dirty cells with masses of vermin, making the prisons a center of serious diseases and ruining the prisoners for life, to the disgusting and insufficient food, of which every prisoner, who does not receive additional food from the outside, will gradually starve after a period of one to one and a half years, to the systematic maltreatment of the prisoners, are added the degrading tortures which are intended to hurt the human dignity of the prisoners. Everyone, from the lowest prison guard to the director, uses all possible means to torture and degrade the prisoners.

Contain 7,000 Reds.

At present the Polish prisons contain about 6,000 to 7,000 political prisoners, a number which does not de-

crease, but on the contrary, grows from day to day.

The Polish political prisoners are divided by the authorities in a number of different categories according to the character of their offense: State treason, revolt, resistance against the authorities, desertion from the army, offenses against the laws of public order and even falsification of documents constitute, particularly with regard to the illegal existence of the Communist Party and the trade unions, a big number of "crimes."

According to the officials' statements contained in the "Statistical Vestnik of Retch Pospolitika" (chapter XXII, Administration, Justice, page 172-186) in the year of 1923 there are in Poland 749 courts (apart from the military courts) 340 prisons and 34 jails. There are 5,386 judges, prosecutors and their assistants. The number of police officials in Poland was 75,989 in 1923, and together with the frontier guards 95,377. It must be stressed that there are 32,760 ordinary policemen and 953 commissars and sub-commissars and 2,289 secret police agents, quite apart from the many persons who are paid specially for every service.

As a sign of the growth of white terror we must mention that there were in 1922 only 1,854 secret agents. One spy usually has to supervise 10 to 20 persons. This conveys a general idea of the apparatus which has as its purpose the destruction of the

labor movement and of the liberation movement of the peasantry.

Apart from desertion from the army of which there were alone in 1921, 15,897 cases registered by the authorities, we must consider the "crimes" which are considered as political crimes. In 1922 the police had registered the following numbers of these: State treason and other political crimes, 2,920 cases; revolt and resistance against the authorities, 24,219 cases; disturbance of public order (strikes, etc.), 24,203 cases, thus a total of 61,342 cases.

If we even suppose that 75 per cent of these cases are not in direct connection with the class conscious political movement, there remain still 15,000 cases. Supposing even that 20 per cent of these prisoners have been released after some days from the police jails, that 30 to 40 per cent have been released after the examination thru the judge, there still remain 6,000-7,000 persons who have to pass thru the imprisonment on remand which usually lasts in Poland up to two years.

Extend White Terror.

There are still other official statements—also published in the Statistical Vestnik, which prove the extension of white terror. In 1921, 2,873 persons were tried for "crimes against the state" and in the year 1922, 4,142 persons were tried for the same "crime." Similar figures for 1923 and 1924 are not available, but we know that white terror continuously in-

creased during these years. It must furthermore be added that in 1923, 478 accused were sentenced to death and that 56.4 per cent of all death sentences have been carried out.

How can we explain this extension of white terror in Poland?

Above all we must not forget that in those countries where the intensification of class antagonism reaches its culmination point, the ruling class throws away the mask of democracy, and increases its terror to the utmost. The growth of white terror proves the increase of the revolutionary struggle and the approach of the decisive battle.

An International Struggle.

Above all we must remember the historic mission which Poland has to carry out for international capital, i. e., to play the role of a bulwark, a barrier of international counter-revolution. For this reason the feudal-bourgeois Poland must be on the one hand a war camp and on the other a country of prisons.

Lenin realized and appreciated this circumstance and the importance of the conquest of Warsaw by Communism for the international revolution. For this reason the working class and the revolutionary peasantry of Poland, who are fighting on this extremely difficult post at the revolutionary front and try to overthrow this center of international counter-revolution, must receive the unanimous support of the workers of the whole world.

The Convict Ship Comes to Chicago

By JAN WIT.

IN the 18th century England's economic and toll system was such that the people were forced at times to snatch a fowl or so from the large estates of the lords. For this they were given when caught the death sentence and often banishment to Australia, then the convict island of Great Britain. Numerous convict ships were used and each captain vied with the other to excel in creating instruments of torture.

The pride of this fleet, "The Success," is now on exhibition in Chicago at State St., and the river, Captain John Price, son of Sir Rose Price, was held most responsible for the inhuman cruelties practiced on the hulks. He certainly invented some of its more exquisite tortures. Venturing too close to a chain gang of thirty-two "Success" convicts, who had been taken ashore to build a prison, some one bounced a stone hammer on his head so emphatically that he never smiled again.

Seven Were Hanged.

All the convicts in the gang were tried for the murder, fifteen of them convicted, and seven hanged. Some one put in a plea for one of them, a youth, named Burke, on account of his age, 16. But it was found he had been a convict for five years so must necessarily be a desperate character, so he was hanged, too.

But the murder brot about an investigation, and Australia was shocked. Orders were given to pull all the sea-cocks and sink every hulk forthwith—and it was done. The "Success" lay at the bottom of the ocean for five years. Due to some legal hocus-pocus she had not been condemned properly with the others. So some enterprising American got permission, presumably for a pecuniary consideration, to raise her; which they did. She was scarcely damaged by her five years' immersion, due perhaps to her Burmese teak, and tremendously strong construction.

She proceeded under her own sail to England, and from there to the United States. At present she is waiting your inspection for the "nominal charge" of fifty cents. It is estimated that over 20 million people paid admission, which would make around ten million in profits. Surely that is going the English one better, exploiting ancient torture devices.

Capitalists do not care about some one showing old devices of torture, as

democracy has more subtle weapons existing today. When some one begins exposing these—beware.

Stole \$15—Gets Life.

One of the five hulks was devoted to the use of women convicts. There was no material difference in the treatment or accommodations. Elizabeth Stott and her child (small children were forced to accompany their parents and undergo the same penalties) made the mistake of forging a check for fifteen dollars, for which, at the age of 28, she was sent up for life.

Captain Melville, whose crime consisted of stealing a potato pie, value two pence, from a baker's cart, was also given a long term. Donovan was a case of mistaken identity. He served 16 years and died from the consequences two months too late to learn that some one else confessed to the crime he was sentenced for.

Harry Powers, he was Irish too, was transported for shooting the squire's game.

Of course, the men mentioned are not, perhaps, the worst cases of persecution of the "rank and file" as the bourgeoisie of 1790 would say, as it would take a large "Who's-Who" to include them all.

Let us look at some of the "Convict Jewelry" aboard the "Success." There are the following—the airless dungeons and condemned cells, the whipping posts, manacles, branding irons, leaden tipped cat-o-nine tails, the coffin bath, the iron lady and implements of torture that would make the Spanish Inquisition pale into insignificance and all because the offenders were workmen who were forced to steal in order to live.

How They Used Convict Jewelry.

Upon arrival the convict was fitted by a convict smith with a pair of ankle irons weighing thirty-five pounds, and he was placed in a cell in the lower deck, being allowed one hour out of every twenty-four on the upper deck for air and exercise. The cells were supposed to house not more than three people, but due to demand for more space than was available, they sometimes contained five or six.

At the end of two years, if the convict's conduct had been good, the thirty-five pound ankle chains were smitten off, and a seven-pound ankle chain substituted. Those who attempted to commit suicide, either by jumping overboard or in any other way, had an iron ball of fifty pounds

attached to them.

For very determined attempts a device invented by Captain Price was used. It consisted of an iron neck band and an iron waist band connected by so short a chain that the wearer was bent almost double; this in turn was attached to the ankle chains. A man wearing this device, if he fell down, would have to wait until some one picked him up and put him on his feet again.

As the convicts, crippled with chains, could neither walk up or down the companion ladders, a sort of elevator arrangement, worked by a windlass, was used for bringing them up and lowering them into the holds.

Are We Much Better Off Today?

If you get a chance to walk her

decks, you may still see the ruts and grooves worn in the wood by the dragging chains. This is not a medieval tale of capitalists' treatment of workers. It happened yesterday.

Look thru the penal institutions of today—the police stations with the third degree, the bureau, the rubber hose, the goldfish, machine guns, poison gas, state police strikebreakers and what not.

Substantially we are better off than the workers of 1790—but, considering the strides of science—the highly centralized form of production—relatively how much better off are the average workers—with a standing army of two million unemployed—deaths, starvation and suicide resulting therefrom?

Material for the Revolutionary Museum

NEW YORK.—There is a revolutionary museum in Moscow, in which there is gathered all the material pertaining to the revolutionary movement of Russia. One section of this museum, which was established by the "society of former political prisoners and exiles," is devoted to the life, sufferings and activities of former political prisoners and exiles, this section being called the "museum of prisons and exile."

This society is collecting material consisting of correspondence from prisons and from exile, letters and articles about prisoners and the prisons, programs of affairs to aid the prisoners, pictures and post cards, photographs of the prisoners and the jails, etc.

The society has representatives in all countries to collect the material. The representative in this country is

Comrade Rose Baron, who has been authorized to collect all possible material for the society in America. Comrade Baron asks all sympathizers and interested persons to assist her in collecting the material. Comrade Baron was very active in the "relief society for political prisoners and exiles in Siberia," before the Russian revolution and has already sent to Moscow the archives which were in her possession. This, however, is not sufficient.

There are hundreds of Russians in this country who were in Russian prisons and in exile under the czars, and who have very valuable material. This material should be sent to Rose Baron, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Get a sub—make another Communist!

C'mon Over!

If you have a day, an hour, or a minute to spare—why, c'mon over. There is so much work piled up on the small force in our office that we need your help so very badly, to insert letters, address, seal and stamp envelopes and ever so many other little jobs that have us swamped. If you volunteer your services that's a fine way to help the DAILY WORKER. We'll be glad to see you—so just for fun, c'mon over!

The Fight for World Trade Union Unity

(Continued from page 2)

(b) the establishment of committees based on equal representation for the fight against the high cost of living, against fascism, etc.; (c) the convocation of district and industrial conferences under the banner of unity; (d) the convening of a congress of the revolutionary trade unions parallel to the reformist trade union congress and a proposal for the fusion of both congresses on the basis of proportional representation according to the number of members represented; (e) no individual fusions with the reformist trade unions, isolated in districts or trades; (f) a fight against the autonomist aims of the anarcho-syndicalists; (g) the fight for the unity of the trade union movement is to be carried on by the G. G. T. U.; and the party is to offer the latter its fullest assistance. The demagogic slogan of the reformists—entrance of the revolutionary unions into the reformist unions—must be repudiated with the slogan of unity from below.

In the United States the fight must be carried on for the consolidation and strengthening of the Trade Union Educational League, and for the creation of the necessary press and the fusion of the independent union with the main trade unions. What is necessary here is an especially vigorous fight against the corrupt bureaucracy furthermore, the establishment of fractions and revolutionary minorities, and active participation in all elections to the local and central organs, to the conferences and congresses. When the bureaucrats expel entire local organizations care must be taken that the organizations do not disintegrate; they must be maintained intact and must fight for the re-admission of all unionists without exception.

Special attention to be paid to the unity of the different races, and where the unions of the whites admit no Negroes, special Negro unions must be established. Since the workers in American never participated in the international trade union movement, the international character of the class struggle should be particularly emphasized, as well as the necessity for the entry of all independent unions into the American Federation of Labor and for the creation of a unified trade union international, etc.

The sabotage of unity organized by the Second International and the right wing of the Amsterdam International can only be broken if we succeed in drawing the masses of workers into the struggle. The focal point of the fight for unity must be the factories. To this end the factory councils should be conquered where they exist and committees or commissions for unity created where non-existent. At the same time mixed commissions can be established for the joint struggle, composed of workers belonging to different unions. On the other hand it is important to establish contact between the factory councils and committees for unity according to district and industry. We must let no conflict, no strike pass without creating a unity organ selected by the working masses. The fight for unity from below in the factories not only does not exclude the simultaneously fight for unity from above, but presupposes it—in the forms corresponding to the specific peculiarities of the country in question.

In Moscow a basic understanding was arrived at between the British and Soviet Russian comrades to create a bloc in the fight for the unity of the international trade union movement. In the negotiations for joint action neither party was blind to the existing differences of opinion, but both realized that if the All-Russian Trade Union Council, affiliated to the R. I. L. U. and the general council of the British trade unions, which is affiliated to the Amsterdam Trade Union Federation, form a bloc, nobody in the world will be able to prevent unity. The representatives of the British trade unions endeavored to induce the Amsterdam International to

enter into negotiations, but in vain. This made necessary a conference of the Russian and British trade unions. This conference, which begins on April 2, must be energetically supported by all Communist parties no matter what its practical results may be. We must realize that the rapprochement of the Soviet and British trade unions is a circumstance of extraordinary historical importance. The move of the British proletariat to the left changes the ratio of forces in the struggle between imperialism and Communism.

Of course, in order to unite the trade union movement, which is now divided along innumerable lines, into a homogenous fighting battalion the slogan: "Convocation of an international unity congress and dissolution of the Amsterdam International and the R. I. L. U. into a unified international" remains in force. The idea of the international unity congress must be spread amongst the masses. The left elements in Amsterdam, who are already beginning to realize that there is no other way out of this condition of split, must be won for this struggle and for the fusion of both internationals at this congress.

The trade union movement in the Near, Middle and Far East has made enormous progress in the last few years. One only need mention the trade union movement in Japan, China, the East Indies, India and Egypt to understand the entire significance of a union of the trade union movements of the East and West. The trade union movements in the Near, Middle and Far East are to a considerable extent linked up with the R. I. L. U. But there is a number of trade union organizations which belong to no international. It is necessary to bring the trade unions of Japan as well as of the colonial and semi-colonial countries into the united proletarian trade union family. In order to obtain the active participation

of the trade unions in these countries in the united international, the Communist parties and the trade unions of the mother countries maintain close contact with those in the colonies. In the course of the past year something has been done in this direction. This task must be followed as before, and we must set ourselves the practical daily task of drawing the labor movement of the Near Middle and Far East into the fight for the united international. The unity of the trade movement is directed against the bourgeoisie and their social-democratic lackeys. The fight for the united front and for trade union unity will bring the revolutionary workers closer to the workers still in the reformist and other organizations and will transfer our struggle against social-democracy to the very depths of the laboring masses. The fight for unity will only then be successful, if the Communist parties in every country become a mass force to be reckoned with. To this end it is necessary that more and more nuclei and fractions be built up in all existing trade union organizations, that the entire opposition within these organizations be united, that we gain every foot of ground from the reformists and that our fight against international reformism be increased to the utmost.

The organizational unity of the trade union movement does not signify an ideological rapprochement or an armistice with the reformists; it signifies the hundredfold intensification of the fight against reformism.

At present the international labor movement is going thru a peculiar period of quiet and of the consolidation of its forces. Of course this is only a conditional quiet, for the intensified class struggles are continuing, but an immediate struggle for power is not going on. This present stage of the class struggle requires new, more perfect and more modern forms and methods of trade union tactics. The "Leninist link," which must now be grasped with all our strength "in order to hold the entire chain," is the slogan of unity, of genuine, sin-

cered, that a fight be carried on for the convocation of an international unity congress, that the trade unions of the Near, Middle and Far East be drawn into the fight for unity, and that the Red International of Labor Unions be supported and consolidated. If we do all this the masses will be with us. The more successful our fight for unity will be, the shorter will the period be still separating us from the immediate struggle for power. The fight for unity brings us near to the social revolution. That is the historical significance and the importance of the slogan of the fight for the unity of the international trade union movement.

Russian Meetings in Chicago District

Comrade Alexander Chramov, national organizer of the Russian section of the Workers Party who is touring the United States will be in the Chicago district from May 12 to May 26. He will speak in the cities of this district the following dates:

Gary, Ind., Sunday, May 17, at 2 p. m., at 215 W. 18th Ave.
East Chicago, Ind., Sunday, May 17, at 6:30 p. m., at the Russian school, 144th and Olcat Ave.
Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, May 19, at 1902 W. Division St.
Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, May 20, at 3925 So. Kedzie Ave.
Chicago, Ill., Thursday, May 21, at 2734 W. 18th St.
Pullman, Ill., Friday, May 22, at Stanek's Hall, 205 E. 115th St.
Milwaukee, Wis., Saturday, May 23, at Miller Hall, cor. State and 8th St., 3rd floor.
Kenosha, Wis., Sunday, May 24, at 3 p. m., at German-American Home, 665 Grand Ave.
Chicago, Ill., Sunday, May 24, at 7 p. m., at 1902 W. Division St.
Chicago, Ill., Monday, May 25, at

1080 W. 14th St.
Milwaukee, Wis., Tuesday, May 26, at Miller Hall, cor. State and 8th St., 3rd floor.

At the meetings at Pullman, Kenosha, Milwaukee on May 23, and Chicago on May 24, the voices of Lenin, Trotsky, Lunacharsky and others will be heard from phonograph records.

All comrades who have any connections with Russian workers are requested to inform them about these meetings. If there are any prospects for the organization of a Russian branch in the district, the Russian district committee should be notified at once at the following address: Russian District Committee W. P., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

A John Reed Junior



This is a member of the John Reed Pioneer group of Soviet Russia. The youngster is proudly exhibiting the name of the group, John Reed, which they wear on their caps.

In the United States, in the city of Chicago, there is also a John Reed Junior group functioning quite successfully. To celebrate the first anniversary of their organization the group is giving a surprise party and dance, Saturday eve., May 23, at the Workers' Home, 1902 W. Division St. There will be an interesting program for children and for adults. They promise something new in entertainments. Besides that, there is a surprise. Admission for children will be 10 cents and for adults 20 cents.

Max Shachtman, editor of the Young Worker, will bring greetings from the Pioneers of Soviet Russia. Music furnished by the Y. W. L. orchestra.

Don't forget the date and place, Saturday, May 23, at 1902 W. Division street.

George E. Pashas

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DENTIST

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300 Mines Idle in Illinois

(Continued from page 1.)
of the delegation that that included the demand for the six-hour day and five-day week.

Hardly one of the thousands of locals but had a resolution in the convention demanding such, but they were spurned and never incorporated in our demands. The contract was accepted after the fiasco at Jacksonville because the miners did not know what else to do, and after the capitalist press had propagandized the country and the labor fakery had indulged in a red baiting orgy. It is safe to say that if the miners had been permitted to vote on the contract before it was signed, if they had been asked, "Are you satisfied to accept this as a contract?" they would have sent it down to defeat amidst their contempt and scorn. The miners will continue to fight for a six-hour day and five-day week.

It is interesting to note the reasons given by the labor bureaucracy why they did not fight for a shorter-hour week was because of the competition of the unorganized field. J. L. Lewis said it was impossible to organize them, therefore, according to that, it will be impossible to ever get a shorter workday.

The present gesture at organizing is camouflage designed to fool the militant miners and attempt to have them believe a serious attempt at organizing is being made.

If John L. Lewis wanted to organize the West Virginia field and the other fields at this time, John, with his vice president, Murray, would lead an army into West Virginia that would organize it in six months or less. With concentration on the one district, Lewis at the head, assisted by Murray, the international executive board and field workers, auditors, organizers, district presidents, vice presidents, district board members and field workers, sub-district presidents and vice presidents, and add to that the aid of glass-conscious workers with the many union men who are only waiting a chance to organize, and the battle would be won in a short period of time.

IN view of the fact that we have no contract now, since the operators have violated it on every hand, shut down the mines in violation of it to create a condition among the miners that will make them glad to accept a reduction in wages when they feel like offering them the proposition—in view of that fact we will not be violating our "sacred" signature if we throw every mine in America idle at this time. Do that and we will not have to go any further than West Virginia. The few remaining fields would jump at the chance to follow such a lead.

The whole of the nation's coal industry at a standstill would make it easy for John L. Lewis to sign up a six-hour day and five-day week for the American mining industry, and not for a part of it only. That is the kind of policy worthy of the president of the fighting miners, and John L. Lewis, I say, to you now, be not afraid of support; we guarantee we would go thru hell with you on an organizing campaign of that kind, if necessary.

At the present time of writing, the miners' officials are indicted for violation of an ancient injunction secured by the West Virginia Coal Company during the reign of Moses, and the energy of the officials, their time and the miners' money will be spent with high-priced lawyers, and irrespective of the outcome of the lawsuit, more injunctions will be issued, and so on, ad infinitum.

The only way to kill the injunction evil is to let the lawyers stay at home, and with our leaders at our head, the miners of West Virginia, coupled with a few thousand miners that would gladly follow Lewis into West Virginia, violate injunctions en masse, and all the injunctions from here to hell would avail them naught.

THE foregoing will not be done, because they don't want the miners organized. Instead they are going to aid us by weeding us out of the industry, "putting us on the bum," to look for work in some other industry.

Two hundred and fifty thousand of us have to go—miners with their sons, and workers perhaps from other industries who have been forced out because of depression therein.

Every industry in the land is in a similar condition with unemployment. The workers have not been paid enough to buy back their products. They have produced too much, so they will have to starve—capitalism's cure for unemployment.

Weed us out; where will we go? Many of us have been as long in the industry as any of our officials. Does the weeding out policy apply to the officialdom also? If so, why don't they put it into effect? We don't notice any of them have resigned yet, and what is more, they won't as long as there is any masuma in the treasury.

The weeding out only applies to the workers, and a certain kind of worker, the militant miners who are exposing the reactionary officialdom. We have to work to live, and refuse to be weeded out. Rather we will fight on for an equal share of the available work in the mines, and still demand that our officials fight for an equal division of all work in all mines for all miners.

CONDITIONS in Illinois have reached a crisis. Our officials from the president down thru the vice president, the district executive board, the sub-district machine and field workers, are in panic. They see the awakened miners arising en masse to politically bury them. Their bloody clutches on the miners' treasury are about to be pried loose. They see the votes of 100,000 miners in the last election about to engulf them, and they turn in their agony to their natural friends and allies, deception and lying, constitution busting, red baiting, expulsions, election stealing, and betrayals to the coal operators.

Right and left the workers are losing their conditions, lost thru the traitorous decisions by our officials, and in their haste to show the common enemy their utter subservience to their interests, they even discard their usual caution and veneer of common decency in return for promised bossing jobs with the coal operators when the miners kick them out.

In preparation for the wholesale delivery many sub-district and district officials have been supplied with first-class mine manager papers, even in spite of the fact that some of them are totally ignorant and can hardly read their own names in print, far less work out problems in mine ventilation and cubic measurements. And these are the future mine managers whom thousands of miners' lives will depend on.

IS it any wonder the miners of Illinois are feverishly organizing and so much bitterness is shown in the mass meetings taking place thruout the state? The miners know what they want and intend to have it. They are demanding a special district convention to take up the question of unemployment and financial relief, and also the irregularities of the last elections, and out of this many believe and expect to see the downfall of the Illinois bureaucracy.

Aside from this immediate situation a campaign for nationalization of the mines with workers' control, six-hour day, five-day week, with unemployment benefits from the industry and minimum weekly wage, etc. No one knows better than the labor fakery their treason to the workers is at an end. Proof of that is found in the fact that they have received their bossing papers.

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